



KANSAS STATE
UNIVERSITY

manhattan



library

GIFT OF

WILLIAM BUELL

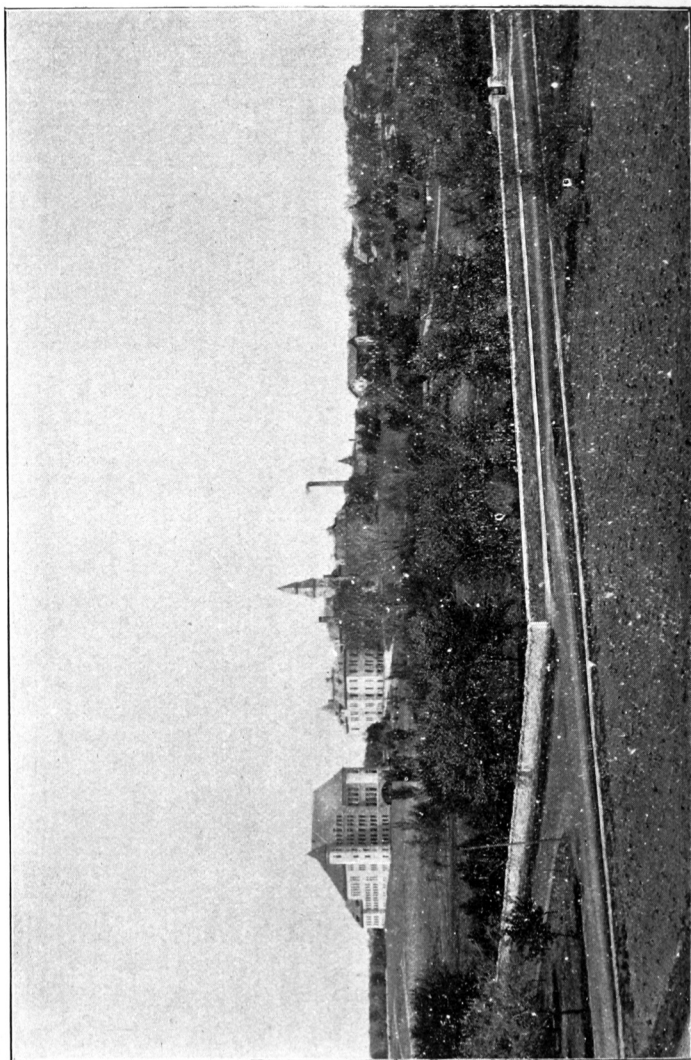
JUNE 1971

KANSAS STATE
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS



Jessie P. Allen



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—GENERAL VIEW.

MOTTO—KNOW, TO DO

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

OF THE

CLASS OF '95

KANSAS STATE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

1895

PRINTING DEPARTMENT
KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

INTRODUCTION.

IN the publication of this book, the Class of '95 has not been actuated by any money-making scheme, but simply by a desire to produce something material which might be taken with us when we leave the halls of our Alma Mater; something that would be of value not merely as a souvenir, but also as a collection of facts and history concerning ourselves and the institution which has made possible such a work.

Although having spent together four years of school life,—a life in which by constant contact we have collectively built each other up by an influence which is possible only during a college course, in the presence and under the direction of Professors who have kept upon us their fatherly eyes,—yet, notwithstanding this relationship, we know but little of each other's lives previous to that time. It is lack of knowledge of our childhood days, of the surroundings and conditions under which the first impress was made upon our plastic natures, that has, in part, prompted this effort.

By these words of introduction, our friends outside of the Class who may become possessors of a copy of this book may understand the circumstances and for what purposes it was issued.

For the Class,

J. V. PATTEN,
F. J. SMITH,
W. H. PHIPPS,
S. H. CREAGER,
HORTENSIA HARMAN,
DORA THOMPSON,
T. W. MORSE,
E. H. FREEMAN.

Committee.

OUR CLASS.

THE Class of Ninety-five! What sacred memories linger about our College days!—memories that are naught except to us who have learned to love because of hours and days and years of common hopes and mutual thoughts.

How often amid life's sternest conflict or brightest joys, while "each one will chase his favorite phantom," shall we pause to think of days once spent together in student work and college halls! Made one by a common growth through the same thoughts,—the toil for a common goal, the joy of a like reward,—we could not forget these things and not forget ourselves. Together we climbed the hills and roamed the prairies and searched the woods in quest of flowers and in pursuit of "bugs." And then at evening time the plants were pressed and the insects named, while we stopped to indulge in social chat. We forgot the Latin names we learned, but the excursions, their scenes are with us still; for who can soon forget these incidents of College life?

The facts we learned from books are not half the lessons gleaned in class-room work and lecture-hall, nor can we ever know the influence upon our lives of all these—society hours in speech and song, the social gathering, with books forgot in play, our class disputes, our evening walks or moon-lit rides, and the "little things" that made college life more glad.

Our first day at College! Impatiently we waited for the time to come; and that September morning, as three hundred thirty-six of us marched up the hill for

the first time, our hearts beat high with hope, but it was with faltering steps that we entered the President's room for our first assignments.

Can we ever forget—or quite remember—just how we felt when we stood there awaiting our “turn” for the President's smile and word of welcome. We stood then with a feeling of reverence, but it was largely born of fear. Today we think of our President with the respect his character inspires. Four years we felt the power and influence of his life, his words of counsel, his kind thoughts, and generous efforts to help our lives to grow—not always appreciated then, but better now.

The attack of homesickness, too, is a natural part of all student life, and we were not exempt. At the close of that first day we walked to Bluemont, as the members of every other class have done and will continue to do, and from its summit unconsciously gazed toward home, almost hoping to catch a glimpse of the chimney on the kitchen roof. Many times since have we climbed the rugged hill and sat upon its summit as the sun went down, to think and talk and dream of— of— something not in books.

After our first botanical excursion we felt more “at home,” while an occasional warning from the chapel platform, those awe-inspiring grade books, ever in the hands of “enemies,” and the first examination which thinned our ranks, all helped to harmonize us with our new environment; and we gradually learned, with a few other things, the significance of that oft-heard admonition, “Attend to business or leave.” We were soon also able to translate “Learn to do what you don't want to do at a time when you don't want to do it,” and many times we appreciated its poetry and power in our own lives during the Friday afternoons in chapel, working at “P. M.,” and the

"ex post facto" studies so generously thrust upon us when we were Seniors.

Our first summer vacation was soon gone, and one hundred ten returned to college work.

This year our class loyalty found expression in the adoption of class caps, but this was met with such determined opposition on the part of the Faculty that but few of us ever ventured out with the little blue things upon our heads. Do we not still remember how our lecture in "Chem" one morning was evolved into an address on "caps," and how earnestly our good Professor warned us against the evils of such Class "combines?"

At the beginning of our junior year, our class numbered seventy-two. Surveying, with map-drawing in the upper room, did not we enjoy that! Each fellow, and girl, too, did only his own work. Then our first appearance in chapel must ever be remembered by us, as well as by all who enjoyed listening to our eloquence.

Fifty-seven were in our Senior Class, only twenty-one of whom were First-years with us. Do we sometimes stop to wonder where are the other three hundred and fifteen? Many of these we love to remember still, though their names and faces are not found here. We shall ever gladly hope that their lives are full of good.

Have we not learned to think less of ourselves and more of the world in which we live, of which we are so small a part? How the world has grown during these four years! We now see a thousand beauties where once were only shadows. A universe of treasures is within our reach. The pearls are lying at our feet, and we may gather them.

Our Class, the largest that ever stood the test at the Agricultural College of Kansas, claims nativity in

seven different States, and a nationality too complex to name. More than half of us came from country homes. We are not fully grown yet, though our average height is but four inches less than six feet, and our total weight is seven thousand pounds. Although many of us are in the formative stage of political growth, twenty-one claim to be Republicans, eight Democrats, eight Populists, two independents, and one Prohibitionist. Less than half of us hold membership in churches, but we are very good. During our College course twelve of our number were self-supporting, eleven were aided by parents, two were helped by inherited wealth, while the rest were supported wholly by parents. We are a class of readers, as shown by more than 1650 books drawn from the library, with thousands more read undrawn. Our favorite authors are Longfellow and Scott. Thirteen of us hope to teach school for a short time after leaving College. Some of us have not yet decided what our life's work shall be, but we shall be well represented in the industrial world. Whatever may be our vocation, we hope always to be found at work; but the busy present can never so completely claim us that each shall not now and then catch a glimpse of brightly burnished lights upon the barques of all the rest, and find inspiration there.

But the best things in the college life of a class like ours cannot be written. What memories shall fill the mind of each one, as in after years we turn these pages with careful hands and gaze with reflective thoughts upon—more than the pictures here—the faces of all whom they suggest.

With our Commencement Day we go out into the world better prepared, we hope, to live nobly, because of our associations and lessons here. We are not what we would have been if we had never met,

for each has taken and appropriated to self a part of each which makes us what we are.

Our teachers, too,—Professors whom we learned to love,—shall ever have a place within our thoughts. How incomplete would be our lives today without them! Their words of instruction and kindly cheer and the examples of their lives shall grow in value and our esteem as we shall grow in years.

Often in days of storm and sunshine will our thoughts steal away from the present, and revel again in the days that are gone,—present realities transformed into pictures of the past;—for on memory's wall shall ever hang fadeless pictures of many dear faces and pleasant scenes.

The world needs those who know, to do,
Who know, to do but noble things.

Then let's be true,
And each one strive

To lift mankind on truth's strong wings,
And gain "well done" for *Ninety-five*.





J. M. Morse.

Theodore Wattles Morse.

The subject of this sketch came to Kansas in 1871, and with the exception of a few weeks spent in Oklahoma, has lived here ever since. While he was yet too young to protest against the movement, or even to notice it, his parents left the little town where he was born that they might place their boy (and incidentally his brothers and sister) in the purer atmosphere of the farm.

Here he grew up, doing nothing and other small chores equally laborious until at the age of six he began his school education. His opportunities in this direction were those of the average country boy, and were improved accordingly. He had, however, the advantage over some, of a home liberally supplied with good books, magazines, and papers.

During his thirteenth year farm work began to interfere with school, and in three or four years took its place altogether.

When he was twenty, his parents, with the aid of his two older brothers, who had just graduated, succeeded in convincing him that he was not too old to spend a year at the Agricultural College.

In the fall of 1891 he entered, and attended for two years, working during vacations at the Horticultural Department, where he had found pleasant and profitable employment during the school months.

The College year 1893-4 he spent away from College teaching and in various ways trying to replenish his pocket-book. Returning to studies after a year's absence, he resumed his place in the class he entered with, and in the spring of 1895 became a candidate for graduation.



C. D. Adams

Carl David Adams.

The subject of this sketch was born near Lawrence, Kansas, in 1869. His parents soon moved to a farm in Pleasant Valley, Jefferson County, where his boyhood days were spent in the district school during winter and among the "flowers, humming birds, and honey bees" during the summer. His trials while at school are too numerous to mention. At the age of 19 his parents placed him in a business college at Lawrence, where he spent five months. The following winter was spent at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The next autumn he was seized by a desire to see the world, and was soon in western New Mexico working on a ranch. In the spring he was employed to drive the "mail and express" between the towns of Magdalena and San Francisco, a distance of 120 miles. In the fall he started back to Kansas, stopping a short time in Colorado. After visiting home, he returned to College, but before long he, with a College-mate, was in a covered wagon rolling toward Oklahoma. His intention was to get a claim, but he got the measles instead. The next summer found him at work on the College Farm, and in September he entered College, this time to stay until graduating. In his boyhood days he loved flowers and birds; while in College, entomology was his favorite study. He says: "It was my love for natural history that made my year in New Mexico one of the pleasantest and most profitable of my life."



W. J. H. Phillips.

William Henry Phipps.

Although the subject of this sketch was not born in Kansas, he is a typical "Jayhawker," twenty-five years residence in the Sunflower State eliminating all Buckeye peculiarities.

He was born at Fort Recovery, a small village of western Ohio, where his father was a wagon maker. His parents, born and reared upon farms in a timbered country, knew the cost of carving from a forest wilderness sufficient land upon which to build a home; so their oldest son, at the age of four, found little difficulty in persuading them, with his two older sisters and two brothers, to "go west" where he could "grow up" amid broad prairies, bright sunshine, and, better still, Kansas schools.

Remaining a short time in Wilson County, he then went with the family to Dickinson County, where he has lived since to enjoy all the experiences of farm life. Attending the district school regularly until he was eighteen, he entered Baker University, and the following year the Kansas State Agricultural College. The six succeeding years he was a school teacher in his home county, spending a summer vacation in professional study at Campbell Normal University, two others in the mountains of Colorado and New Mexico, and the rest upon the farm.

In 1892, he resumed his course at the K. S. A. C., also taking up special work in Zoölogy and Entomology under the direction of Prof. Popenoe.

Printing was his favorite industrial, at which he worked during the course, except a year in the Carpenter Shop and "P. M." He was an enthusiastic member of the Alpha Beta Literary Society, and during the fall term of '94 was its President.



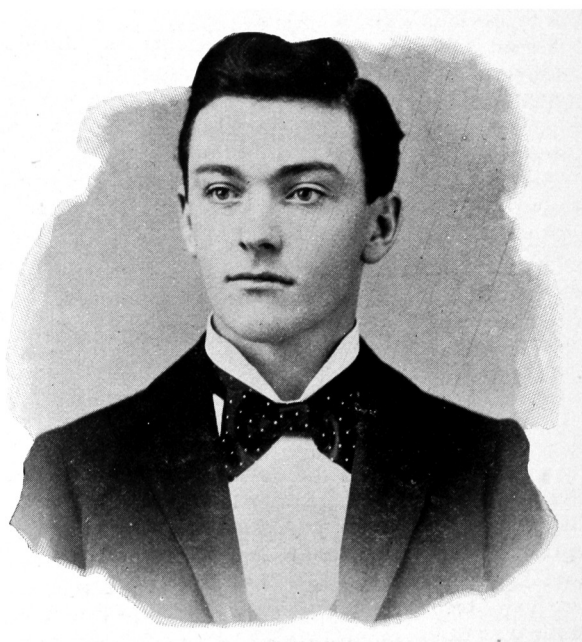
R. J. Barnett.

Robert John Barnett.

Robert John Barnett's mind in retrospection wanders by devious ways far back to the time of his early childhood. His earliest childhood was on the 16th of January, 1874. He recalls the many times when far-sighted friends gathered him in their arms and prophesied for him a glorious future. He remembers how the tears came into his saucer-like eyes when told of the poor, suffering orphan children far away in India's coral strand. His orphanage began at the youthful age of eight. Perhaps he thinks next of the district school to which he trudged for so many cold winter days. His graduation from such occupation occurred fifteen years, three months, and one day subsequent to January 16, 1874. Now he arrives at the stage where some blushing school girl stirs within him an undying emotion which causes him to seek some solitary place and compose poetry—

His Cinderella never came,
But her tyrannical father was wholly to blame.

Next at one bound he is carried to the beginning of college life. This really occurred in his case on September 14, 1891, when he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College as a "straight" first-year. Here a two-term trial has indelibly stamped on the plastic wax of his mental faculties the untold horrors of "batching," while in the meantime the Hamilton Society has been bettered (fifty cents worth) by his joining it. Need he call to mind the long, long months of the first three College years? Study extending through one hundred and eighty nights and thirty-six Sundays, enlivened by one thousand hours of hard, hard labor in the Horticultural Department, made up the routine of each of these years. And the last was much like unto them.



Elmer C. Trembly.

Elven Creveling Trembly.

Elven Creveling Trembly was born in Almedia, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1875, and remained there until the fall of 1877, when he removed with his parents to Kansas. While an infant he was bony, homely, but good-natured, and ate nothing but oysters on the "half-shell" and bananas. He drank no milk after he was six months old. Since coming to the Sunflower State his home has been on a farm in Morris County, near Council Grove. The old Santa Fe wagon trail crosses the farm. At the age of seven he started to school in the country, and to a school-house which took its name from the trail near by. Six months each year were spent in school; the summers, at work on the farm. At sixteen, he entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and will complete the course this year. While here he has taken most of his work in the Printing Department. At home, he spent many spare hours along the creek bank, fishing and hunting. He says: "Nothing does me more good than to get into the mud along the water and let the mosquitoes bite, while the mud-cat gulps down the bait." The subject of this sketch has been in several counties of the State, and outside of it but once, during his residence of seventeen years. He is a member of the Webster Literary Society. Farming will probably be his occupation; for the air which is found there "is the purest in the world," he says.



Mabelle Gertrude Selby

Mabelle Gertrude Selby.

At Smyrnia, Clark County, Iowa, May 20, 1876 (Centennial year), was born Mabelle Gertrude Selby. At the expiration of two years she, with her parents, moved to Garnett, Kansas, where she received her first educational training, entering school when but five years of age.

During her childhood days nothing of any consequence occurred. She had a continual inclination to return to her old home in Iowa, with which she so reluctantly parted, and often wandered from the new home in search of the old. She, however, became reconciled, and remained in school until 1889, when the family came to Manhattan, where they have since resided.

Mabelle pursued her studies in the Grammar School until 1890, when she entered College as a First-year, remaining until 1892. She then resumed the common branches taught in the Grammar School, graduating in 1893. In the fall of that year she returned to the Kansas State Agricultural College,—this time with the dignity of a Junior,—that she might graduate with the Class of '95. Her College Society work was with the Ionians.



Laura S. McKee.

Laura Sarah McKeen.

Laura McKeen was born June 8, 1873, in Acworth, Sullivan County, New Hampshire. Her ancestors, who were Scotch-Irish, came to that State in 1718.

In the fall of 1878, her parents, J. G. and Ruth Stoughton-McKeen, came to Kansas and homesteaded a claim in an entirely new country, about seven miles north of Russell. When seven years of age she attended school in Russell for three months. Not until she was ten years old was there any district school, and then only for three months. After this, however, there was from four to six months of school each year, all of which she attended regularly. Beginning with the fall of 1889, she attended the Russell High School for two years.

In the fall of 1891 her parents moved to Manhattan, making their home on College Hill.

Her college life began in September, 1891, and continued until June, 1895, with the exception of two terms in the second year, which, with the summer vacation, was spent in taking practical lessons in Household Economy under Mrs. E. A. Popenoe.

She worked at drafting and mounting specimens in the Botanical Department, thus earning enough money to pay her own way through college, with the exception of her board.

She is a member of the Ionian Society.

The most eventful period of her life was that spent in learning the multiplication table while herding cattle.



Charles W. Page

Charles Wesley Pape.

Charles Wesley Pape is of pure German descent, his parents both being emigrants from Germany.

He was born September 4, 1866, in Topeka, Kansas, and lived there until ten years old, gaining during that time some insight into the bakery and restaurant business in which his father was engaged. The family then moved into the country, six miles west of Topeka, where they still reside. On account of his weak constitution, Charles was not sent to school until thirteen years of age, but received such thorough instruction in German at home that he now speaks German and English equally well. For six years he attended school about three months each year, after which he took a course at Pond's Business College in Topeka, receiving his diploma at the end of seven and one-half months.

Following this, he entered the Agricultural College in the fall of 1887, with the intention of taking a full course. After several terms of necessary absence, he now graduates with the class of '95. He joined the Webster Literary Society in September, 1887. His College days he regards as pleasant and profitable in every respect, and he will always look back on them as the happiest days of his life.

Having completed the regular course, he expects to take a two years additional course with the intention of becoming a naturalist.



Dr. Thompson -

Dora Thompson.

Dora Thompson is a Jayhawker, having been born at Irving on the last day of 1873.

Both her parents were natives of Ohio, and were among the early settlers in Kansas.

Being left an orphan at the age of four, she was taken to Colorado, and her education commenced at the age of eight in the city schools of Golden.

She entered college with the fall term of 1889, but dropped out at the end of the second year to teach, entering Third-year classes in the fall of 1893. At the end of the fall term she dropped studies on account of ill health, re-entering the winter term of 1894, she graduated with the Class of '95.

Her future, at present, is shadowy and uncertain.

She is a member of the Ionian Society, which she joined in 1889.



W. A. Linbcker

Myron Arthur Limbocker.

It so happened that one bright, shining Thursday morning—November 9th, 1876—this "Jay Hawker," whose name was afterwards recorded as above, was discovered in existence upon a farm a few miles out of Manhattan, in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. He did not have the honor of being born in the old log house of antiquity, with its slab benches and huge fire place, but in a good, substantial stone farm house.

He commenced his career in life upon this farm, which commencement,—as a most accomplished farmer,—enjoyed amid the balmy air, bright sunshine, and pleasant duties of farm life, lasted for about the space of two years, until 1878, when he, with his parents, moved to Manhattan, of which place he is still a resident.

He has attended school regularly since the age of five, "going through" the Public Schools of Manhattan, and spending one year in the High School, after which he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College with the Class of '95.

During his course in College, the study of mathematics was best enjoyed and drawing greatly admired. His industrial hours were spent with pleasure in the Printing Department. The Alpha Beta Society received his membership at once after entering College, and he will always look back with pride to those days of pleasure and profit spent within its halls.

After graduating, he will probably enter another institution of learning, preparatory to the study of law.



R.W. Rader.

Ralph Waldo Rader.

On August 11th, 1874, in Crawford County, Ohio, was added to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Enos G. Rader, an infant—the personage of Ralph Waldo Rader.

His parents are of German and Swiss descent. His father is a farmer. He served two years in the Civil War, and is at present a pensioner.

He began his common school education at the age of six in a small village in Ohio. In his first attempt to “astonish the natives,” the following selection was committed and produced: “Can a man plow with one horse? Oh yes! But he has two, a black and a white one. Can he plow all day? Yes, but he stops at noon to rest and eat his dinner.” Indeed a grand start!

When eight years old he emigrated with his parents to the far west “to grow up with the country.” Settling at Manhattan, Kansas, he completed his school days, and at the age of seventeen entered College with the Class of '95. In childhood his fondness for domestic animals and natural sports was the occasion of some peculiar experiences, especially in the development of his athletic nature.

In College his favorite studies were mathematics and chemistry, and for his industrial work he preferred the shops.

When a Second-year he joined the Alpha Beta Literary Society, and remained with it through the course; at its weekly sessions many pleasant hours were spent that will not be forgotten soon.

On the whole, his college life was a most enjoyable one—its pleasures increasing as he advanced—one that he will ever look back to as the foundation of a manly character.



A. Otten.

Oscar Albert Otten.

The writer fain would have had some thrilling episode, some romantic or sensational event, some frightful scene or ghastly encounter mark epochs in his early life; but he didn't, gratifying as that may be. Nations never bowed to him in reverential submission; nor did the hearts of women ever break because their undying love was not returned. At least, he has no absolute knowledge of such things.

Twenty-two years previous to April 21st, 1895, the human race suffered an addition, which, in after years, was destined to bear the appellation of Oscar Albert Otten. Since then he has borne the suggestive sobriquets of Rye-straw and Slew-foot Pete.

The rural districts of Doniphan County, Kansas, have ever been peculiarly fascinating to him. There is the only home he ever had. And there he lived until 1890, when the Kansas State Agricultural College beguiled him from the shady recluse of orchards in which he was wont to linger, and corn fields whose leafy stalks rendered invaluable service to watermelons lying in rich profusion not far distant.

He is of Dutch-Welsh descent; his father being the one, and his mother the other. Herein is the cause, then, for the docility of his nature. For, although thrown upon the mercy of schoolma'ams and their brother teachers of district schools, and never running away from home, the stinging lash left its cruel marks upon his back but once. In him flows a tender vein for his classmates alone.



Chas. B. Selby

Charles Baxter Selby.

Charles Baxter Selby was born February 8th, 1870, in Osceola, Clark County, Iowa. He attended the public schools of Smyrna for two years, and then, after moving to Osceola, attended the schools of that town for three years. During this time, he twice manifested a dissatisfaction with his surroundings, and, having heard of the grasshopper stories related to Kansas, he was seized with a longing to visit that State. Twice, without the knowledge of the family, he started on foot to see the Great Grasshopper State of which he had heard so much, and both times he was found going toward the land of sunflowers and droughts with a flour sack, containing a loaf of bread and a bottle of milk, thrown over his shoulder. In 1878, in company with the remainder of the family, he again started, and this time came through, reaching Garnett in the spring of '78. Here he entered the Garnett schools, in which he spent four years.

When very young he began the study of music, giving special attention to the cornet. In 1888, he completed the study of the cornet in the Coughing Conservatory at Leecompton, Kansas.

In 1889, he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he remained until the opening of the Cherokee Strip. In the strip race he made a run on horseback of twenty-three miles in fifty-six minutes, obtaining as a reward an excellent quarter section of land. He remained in the Territory for one year, and then returned to Manhattan to complete his college course.

As a cornet soloist Mr. Selby has attained a considerable reputation. He is director of the band and orchestra of the Class of '95.

W. I. J.



Sid H. Breager

Sid Henry Creager.

Sid Henry Creager just missed being born on All Fools day, having had the distinguished honor of being presented to this world March 31, 1873, in Western Michigan.

For some time after this he dwelt at the home of his father, and spent the first ten years of his life in the quiet little city of Grand Haven. The grit which he showed when a youth is attributed to the fact that his childhood was spent among the sand-dunes of the lake-shore.

At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to a ranch in Republic County, Kansas. Space will not permit a rehearsal of his thrilling experiences while there. Tears were seen to rise in the eyes of the stalwart youth as he related how he had scalped many a ferocious prairie dog to save his herd, which he protected as they grazed over the rolling plains. He told how in the night he had hunted wolves with a garden spade that he might scalp the cubs and obtain the \$3 bounty which rested thereon.

While on the ranch the winter months, until he was fifteen, were spent at the district school. He entered the Kansas State Agricultural College in April, 1892. While at College his industrial work, except that which is fixed in the course, was spent in the departments of horticulture and printing. He also worked for profit in the library.

He is a member of the Webster Literary Society. Being obliged to complete the course in a little more than three years, literary work did not receive as much attention as he otherwise would have given it.



Olivia Mabelle Wilson

Olive Mabelle Wilson.

I, Olive Mabelle Wilson, was born September 3rd, 1874, at 5425 Chestnut Street, Austin, Illinois.

My early childhood training was exceptionally good. I say my early training, because, when I was nine years old I lost my sweet mother, and my training ceased at the time when I needed it most; for I had a very kind and indulgent father, who was altogether too kind for my good.

At the age of six I entered school, passed through eight grades, and had started on my third year in High School, when suddenly I was sent away to Kansas to the Agricultural College. Having been asked so many, many times how it happened that I came all the way to Kansas to go to school, when there were so many good schools at home, I will tell here for the benefit of all.

Professor and Mrs. Nichols of this College were visiting at my home, and they prevailed on my father to visit them the Christmas of 1892. He did so, and was so pleased with the College that he decided to send me immediately. In less than a week after his return I had entered the Kansas State Agricultural College. Since it was then the winter term of '92, I completed my course in one term less than four years.

While in College I was a member of the Ionian Society, and enjoyed the work very much.

When but seven years of age I began the study of music, and continued it during the winters until I came to Kansas. I would like to continue in this line, and hope that I may in the future.

My home is near the Corner of Ohio and Willow Avenues, Austin, Ill.,—just outside of Chicago—and any of my classmates visiting there will be made welcome at any time.



S. A. McDavell.

Samuel Alexander McDowell.

Samuel Alexander McDowell was born on a farm near Nortonville, Jefferson county, Kansas, April 14th, 1877. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors, since this country was first settled, have all lived in the good old Keystone State.

At the age of six, he entered the Nortonville public schools, spending a year there in the pursuit of knowledge.

He entered the Manhattan city schools in 1884, spending the next six years there. His summers during this time were spent camping out in Clay county, harvesting wheat. At the age of fourteen, he entered the State Agricultural College. In 1892, he identified himself with the Webster Society.

He spent his spare time, while in College, working in the Printing Office and his vacations on a farm near Zeandale, Kansas.

After graduating, he is apt to be found doing almost anything from which he may obtain the "where-with-all" to take him through another college course.



Florence Eleanor Fyfe.

Florence Elleanor Fryhofer.

A modest but substantial two-story house, surrounded by tall cottonwoods and bright box-elders, on one of the sunny slopes of the rich and romantic Fancy Creek Valley, three miles from the village of Randolph, in Riley County, Kansas, marks the place, and July 3, 1872, the time, of the birth of the subject of this sketch.

Two brothers and two sisters shared with her the comforts, pleasures, and many of the advantages of an intelligent Christian home. Music and books were ever at hand in abundance, and with both a school house and a church on her father's farm, she was early permitted to attend both public and Sabbath school.

The high stone-clad bluffs, the rippling brook, the shady glen, and the boundless prairies around her home gave her ample opportunity for the enjoyment of nature. Her mother early taught her various household duties, in which she was expected to assist while at home.

Her ancestors on her father's side came from the vine-clad hills of Switzerland, and those on her mother's side from the low meads of the Netherlands.

In 1889 she graduated from the county public schools, and in the fall of 1890 entered the Kansas State Agricultural College.

In order to bring into practical use the knowledge she had acquired, at the close of her second year at college, she taught one term of school near her home. The following year she returned, completing the course in the spring of 1895.

During her first term she joined the Alpha Beta Society, and was also a member of the College Y. W. C. A.



Ethel Faye Patten.

Ethel Faye Patten.

In 1873, at the time when autumn leaves were just being tinged with gold, the subject of this sketch assumed a part in the world's great drama of life. Born on a farm near Silver Lake, Kans., the childhood days of Ethel Faye Patten were marked by no very striking events. The "rough and tumble" experiences common to children, varied by lessons in dish-washing and other household duties, taught by a wise mother, form perhaps the greater part of her earlier recollections. At the age of seven she commenced her common school education, and found in books just the prescription needed to satisfy a strong and active brain. She completed the district school studies at the age of fourteen and two years longer attended the same school, taking up algebra, philosophy, ancient history, and other higher branches. When seventeen, she entered Washburn College, Topeka, hoping to take a full course in that institution. But the burning of the Ladies' Dormitory (South Cottage) and the loss of everything in that fire made it necessary for her to quit school for a time. Then, owing to the fact that it required seven years to complete the course, she decided not to return to Washburn, and in the fall of 1891, with her brother, entered the Kansas State Agricultural College.

She joined the Ionian Society in the fall of '92, and has since taken an active part in the work of that organization, having served in a number of official positions, and during the winter term of '95 was honored as its President. She has also been an active, earnest worker in the Young Women's Christian Association, and during her fourth year, as its President, devoted many pleasant hours to the interests of the Association.

A.



Fred E. Rader.

Frederick Ellsworth Rader.

In a little log cabin near Sulphur Springs, Ohio, Frederick Ellsworth Rader was born on September 14, 1872. His parents were of English, German, and Swiss descent. His father is a veteran of the Civil War, having served his country two years. In this mud-chinked log palace he spent the first two years of his life, his parents then moving into a more commodious dwelling, where his first distinct recollections begin. After some preliminary training at home, he began his school days at the age of seven. He lived and played much the same as other boys, nothing of unusual interest occurring until the spring of 1883, when his parents, in spite of the warnings of kind friends who were sure they were going outside the boundaries of civilization, moved to sunny Kansas, and took up their abode on a small farm near Manhattan, where they still reside. Here his time was occupied with the usual routine of farm duties, in the meantime completing a good common school education. On September 12, 1889, he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College at the age of seventeen, and there spent the greater part of three years. In the fall of 1892, he with his father made a tour through the United States, spending a year amid the scenes of his boyhood days. He again entered College in September, 1893, and became a member of the class of '95. Here with his classmates and other associates was spent two of the most enjoyable years of his life—years that will ever be remembered and cherished with pleasure. His favorite studies were mathematics and mechanics; but being born a farmer's boy, he was naturally inclined toward agricultural pursuits, and did some special work in that line.



Geo. W. Fryhofer.

George William Fryhofer.

George William Fryhofer was born at Randolph, Riley County, Kansas, May 4th, 1874. His parents were natives of Indiana. On the farm, his youth was an intermingling of school days, work, play, fishing, hunting, and horse-back riding. At the age of fifteen, he began to play the violin. In June, 1890, he graduated from the Riley County High School course, and in September of the same year entered the K. S. A. C. In his first year he became a member of the Alpha Beta Society and joined the College Orchestra. At the close of the Sophomore year, he attended the Normal Institute at Manhattan and taught school the winter of 1892-3, returning to College the next year as a Junior. In June, 1894, he was sent as President of the College Y. M. C. A. to the Geneva Summer School at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. His record as a student is remarkable in that he has never missed morning chapel exercises, and has never had his name read as being absent from any class.



V. Emrick

Victor Emrick.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clay County, Illinois, December 13, 1863. When but three months of age he moved with his parents to a farm near Lone Tree, Missouri, where his boyhood days were spent. Nothing more of importance is attached to his early life than that which is usual to all boys raised on a Missouri farm.

At six years of age he commenced his career in the school room, and while not particularly noted as a scholar, he was at least as full of mischief as his schoolmates. When not in school, his father's farm afforded him ample means of exercise.

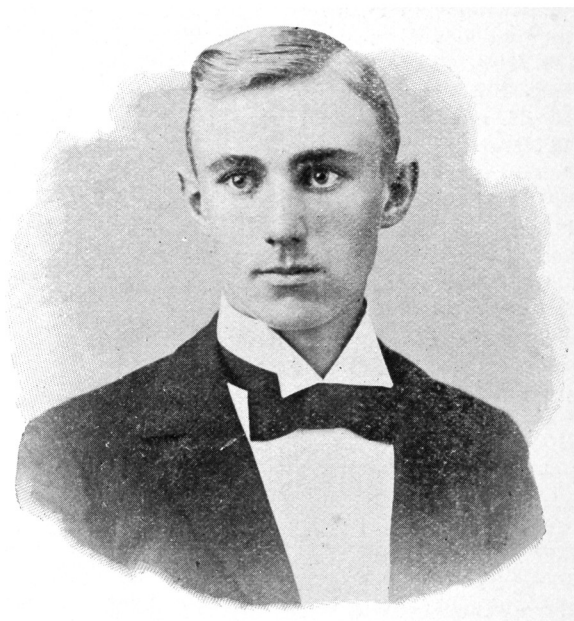
In September, 1887, he entered the High School at Harrisonville, Missouri, where he spent two winters, completing the course in April, 1889. The same year he came to Kansas, and for a short time attended school at Lawrence, but from lack of means he quit school and went to Cowley County, where he taught a four months school at Seely.

Seeing the need of a better education, he decided to take a course in the Kansas State Agricultural College, entering in January, 1891, and taking up the responsibilities of college work.

During the winter of 1891-2 the student was turned into a country pedagogue, and taught a seven months school in Pottawatomie County, a few miles from Manhattan. Re-entering school in the spring term, he has been in regular attendance since.

He is a member of the Hamilton Society and the Baptist church.

After graduating, he plans to spend a few years teaching.



O. H. Halstead.

Oscar Hugo Halstead.

With the exception of about six months residence in the Hawkeye State during the earliest period of his life, the subject of this sketch has lived in Kansas. He was born May 2, 1877; his birthplace being Creston, Iowa. Here he lived but a little while till through an accident his father was killed.

Shortly after, the family of mother, sister, and himself moved on a farm some twenty miles northwest of Manhattan. Here he enjoyed for a short time the many advantages granted to one who lives on a farm. For four short years he lived here, and if his memory serves him correctly a share of the time was spent in learning the intricacies of English speech and in doing such farm work as his age and the occasion would demand.

Soon he was again doomed to live in town, this time in a place which was then known as Riley Center, but since then has almost entirely disappeared. It is here we find were his first days at school. Two years later, the family, with a large part of the rest of the town, moved to Leonardville, a small city which was then boasting of the assurance of a railroad.

Here his schooling was continued, and in the spring of 1889 he graduated from the Riley County public schools. The next two years were spent in doing principally nothing, and in January, 1891, he entered the Kansas State Agricultural college with the Class of '94, remaining with them one year and two terms. After a year's absence, being principally spent in clerking, he again entered college with the Class of '95.

During his course in college he was chiefly interested in mathematics, while outside of the required industrials he worked in the Printing Office.



Kitty Myrtle Smith.

Kitty Myrtle Smith.

Kitty Myrtle Smith was born March 14, 1876, at Manhattan, Kansas.

She began her educational career at the age of seven, and has since that time been a regular attendant at school. She graduated from the grammar school of Manhattan in the winter of 1890. The following spring she became a student in the high school of her native town.

The attractions of college life tempted her to leave the high school course unfinished. One day about the middle of September, 1891, she armed herself with the diploma which she had received on graduating from the grammar school, and joined the throng that marched up the hill to the College and stormed the President's office for assignments. With fear and trembling, she timidly made her way through the crowd of new students, like herself, mingled with the assemblage of Second, Third, and Fourth-years, until she confronted the President. She presented her diploma, received her assignment, and became one of those who are now the "good old class of '95."

As a student at the Kansas State Agricultural College she found that the studies that especially interested her were certain of the natural sciences, zoölogy and entomology being the most interesting, and many a luckless "bug" perished at her hands "in the interests of her science."

But more pleasant than the time spent on any of her studies was that which passed all too swiftly while developing her limited talent as an artist.

The industrial arts cooking and sewing, a part of the course for young ladies, furnished such instruction as will be looked back to with pleasure.



Flora Day -

Flora Day.

There is a great law which states that all things must have a beginning. Now, the subject of this short and erratic sketch began on the 4th of August, 1874, at the home of her grandparents in a farm house near Onaga, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, for no especially great purpose, as yet discovered, farther than the perfection of the art of sharpening lead pencils—her only accomplishment. But once begun, she tended, in accordance with a well-known law of mechanics, to keep on living in a straight line till stopped by some outside force. Although this outside force has never as yet gained the ascendancy over the other component, it has on several occasions come near it in the form of whooping-cough, scarlet-fever, measles, and like evils. She attended the school at her home district until 1890, when her parents moved to Manhattan for the better education of their daughters.

She entered college the fall of 1890, but by doctors' orders has been forced to miss two terms. Soon after starting to College she, seeing that it was good, joined the Ionian Society, and since her connection with it has been principally noted for acting as President during the spring term of 1895.

At special lines of work she has done but little while in College, but by reading her Commencement thesis (who will attempt it?) you may discover that floriculture possessed greater charms for her than did any other industrial.

The great grief of her life was her mother's death at Manhattan in the summer of 1894.

As to her personal appearance, you can gain but little information by gazing on the opposite page, for her best friends all assure her that it is quite flattering—not at all like her.



U. H. Painter.

William Hackworth Painter.

According to the family Bible (and we have no reason to doubt its inspiration), the subject of this sketch was born on a farm near Ottumwa, Iowa, December 18, 1870. Here the first eleven years of his life were spent in much the same uneventful manner as are the early years of the average country boy. At the age of seven he started to High Point district school, a rural seat of learning well known throughout the county as "the place where the scholars all go barefooted." Here he wrestled with the intricacies of Ray's, McGuffey's and Monteith's Standard till his twelfth year, when he moved with his parents to Buena Vista, Colorado. In this place he had the advantages of a graded school for nearly two years, when he again changed his residence, this time to Salida, a railroad town in the same county. In the fall of 1884, after a year's residence in Salida, his parents took the Kansas fever and moved with William to Meade County, which he now calls home. Here he grew up on a claim, farming in summer and attending district school during winter months, till he entered the Kansas Agricultural College, September 8, 1891. Immediately on entering College he connected himself with the Corps of Cadets, the Hamilton Literary Society, and the Stump Boarding Club, in all of which he still claims membership. When not requested by the Faculty to report elsewhere for instruction, he has worked his industrial in the Horticultural Department. He has taken the full four years course. Unless Providence has something in store for him that has not yet been revealed, he will probably become a farmer on leaving College.



Geo. A. Dean.

George Adam Dean.

George Adam Dean was born near Topeka, Kansas, on the 19th of April, 1873. Probably his intense patriotism is due to the fact that this momentous event—to him—occurred on the 98th anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

The son of a Kansas farmer, he was brought up as are most Kansas boys who are reared in happy country homes. In the third year of his life he had a severe attack of the diphtheria which seriously affected his organs of speech, still being quite noticeable in his conversation.

Not being very strong in his young days, he did not attend public school until eight years of age, and then it was a hard matter for him to make himself understood on account of the defect in his voice. While in school, the greater part of his morning and evening play time was spent in playing tricks on his brothers, tormenting his sister and her pets, stoning his mother's chickens, and making trouble for his father, which often got the boy George into trouble. Although his whole youth was spent upon the farm, he did very little hard work, but always made his presence known.

In the fall of '92 he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College with the Class of '95. He was an earnest worker in the Webster Literary Society during his whole college course. His college days were quiet and happy, and they will ever be remembered with tender recollections.

He intends to take up pharmacy as his future occupation, for a number of years at least. His ideal life is that of a contented farmer, and he looks forward to the time when he shall be the possessor of a happy country home.



Marietta Smith.

Marietta Smith.

To begin at the beginning, the ancestors of the subject of this sketch were inclined to lead a roving life, and this spirit of unrest was inherited by Etta, the youngest daughter of Caleb A. Smith. Her early childhood was spent in the country home her pioneer father had established in western Illinois.

When his death occurred in the seventh year of his youngest daughter's care-free life, the family was partially broken up. Then the maiden's mother decided to leave the home in the country to secure better educational advantages. The result was the removal of the entire family to this most pleasant of little villages, Manhattan. The change from country to town life affected the health of this very common individual not at all. Here her life has been varied by several visits to eastern relatives.

She entered the Public Schools of Manhattan, where her attainments were nothing extraordinary. But her completion of the course was so timed by fate, her lucky star, or some equally far-seeing spirit that she entered college with the Class of '95. Her career socially, as a member of this class, has been such as to add to her pleasure, even if, up to date of writing, she had not learned what she has missed by not taking a boat-ride on the Blue. As a member of the Ionian Society she has learned that she knows but little about "Roberts' Rules of Order." Her future is not to be spent in producing something original, as class mottoes, but will be much like her past,—performing every-day duties at her present home in Manhattan.



Mary E. Willard

Mary Elizabeth Willard.

Mary E. Willard, the only daughter of one of the many Kansas farmers, was born in a little log house April 18, 1874. Her home all of her life has been on the same farm where she was born; and her winters, from her sixth to her sixteenth year, were spent in attending the district school near her home.

In the fall of '90 she took the examination at the K. S. A. C., and was successful in entering the First-year. After attending school for two years, she dropped out of college life, returning after one year's absence to graduate with the Class of '95.

Her career through college has not been a particularly eventful one, and her grades have usual range, some poor, some fair, some good. She was obliged, as are so many others, to burn the midnight oil in the vain attempt to solve a difficult problem; but in her opinion the pleasures of the college socials and class parties, to say nothing of the pleasant companionship of fellow students, fully atone for all the trials which come with difficult lessons.

Her future career is uncertain, but it is to be hoped that in whatever place she is put, she may show that her four years at the K. S. A. C. have not been spent wholly in vain.



D. W. Conrad.

Burton Wesley Conrad.

The person whose name appears above was born September 11, 1874, in the State of Kansas, in Nemaha County, and close to one of the oldest villages (Capioma, Indian) in that part of the State. The first three years of his life were whiled away on the farm. During this time he gained the favor of the old ladies of the community, who declared him to be the best natured and most easily managed chi'd of any that they had ever seen. However, this state of affairs soon changed. His parents moved to Sabetha to undertake work there. The latent qualities of a child are always made apparent when they make their appearance in town, and it was there that he caused his mother trouble, by running away from home, fighting with his enemies, and ordering the butcher to send up fourteen pounds of beefsteak when he should have ordered but three or four.

At the age of five his parents moved to the farm, and he began learning the ways of a farmer. He attended school at Capioma, and, like other children, doubtless caused many a school teacher some trouble and anxiety. In the fall of '91 he came to the Kansas State Agricultural College to receive a practical education. He joined the Hamilton Society in the fall of his first year, and to its manner of conducting work attributes many of his attainments.

Being prompted by his mother, he has taken a full course. He believes there are two sides to all questions, and in testifying for and upholding the Kansas State Agricultural College, he says that with few exceptions he believes it to be a good school, and in after life will not look with regret upon the years spent there. His life vocation will probably be farming on the cherished home place.



C. F. Johnson

Christian Andrick Johnson.

John James Johnson.

The subjects of the following sketch are C. A. and J. J. Johnson.

They are both natives of the State of Illinois, the former being born on the 26th of April, 1873; the latter, on February 9th, 1871. Their early lives were spent with their parents on a farm in Vermillion County. The ill-health of some members of the family necessitated a more favorable climate, and in February, 1876, the scene of action was changed to Russell County, Kansas, on the Saline river.

A year later their father, in partnership with three other frontiersmen, two of whom—F. E. and F. S. Rockefeller—subsequently became his sons-in-law, went to Texas, where they purchased 3000 head of cattle, and trailing them through, arrived at their destination late in August.

For a number of years the stock ran at large, the country being but sparsely settled; but as the country became more densely populated, it became necessary to farm and feed, and gradually the romantic changed into the ordinary life of the stockman. Thus fifteen years passed, the subjects of this sketch taking such part as their kind parents saw fit to assign them.

In the meantime their education was not neglected. The rudiments were obtained in a sod school house, which still remains a vivid picture to their minds. When, later, a more substantial stone building was erected in its place, their education was continued there. Having at last reached the top rounds of the district ladder, they were sent a year to the Bunker



J. J. Johnson.

Christian Andrick Johnson.

John James Johnson.

Hill school, and later attended the Russell City schools, finally entering the Kansas State Agricultural College on January 6th, 1891.

Their college life was much the same, both starting with the idea of some day becoming pharmacists, and both abandoning that idea during the course. Both are members of the Hamilton Literary Society, and are making a special study of Horticulture. The younger excelled in this line, having risen to the station of "P. M." boss; while the older, branching to a kindred science, became solo altoist of the "Ag." Band!

While Second-years, they assumed the responsibility of self-support, but their present station is due to the ever-guiding, helping hand of loving parents. Thus far through life, ever sharing its joys and sorrows, ever lending a helping hand to each other, have they journeyed together. You ask us of the future? Time, speak!



Ada Rice

Ada Rice.

Ada Rice, the subject of this sketch, was born December 21, 1869, near Breakinridge, Missouri.

Her first five years were spent upon the farm, assisting her brother in all the mischief possible and helping him defend his political views. At this early age she entered a private school, presided over by an amateur school-teacher, but was not sufficiently impressed with the importance of greater knowledge at the expense of so much play, so could not be persuaded to attend after the first two weeks.

In 1878 her parents moved to Clifton, Kansas, where she entered the graded school, of which her father was principal. After finishing the course here, she spent a most delightful year at Baker University. There she wrestled with Latin nouns and verbs, conquered with Cæsar all his wonderful battles, landed Æneas safe on Italian shores notwithstanding the wrath of the gods; and what with algebra, English history, and language, bid fair to conquer the world.

But financial reverses at home compelled her to abandon the hope of completing the classical course at Baker University and enter the field as a country school teacher. She began her work near Washington, Kansas, where a new school-house, plenty of apparatus, and bright children made a pleasant beginning for a young teacher. Two years later she found her way to the K. S. A. C.

In 1890 her father was taken seriously ill, and she left college to finish his year in the High School at Clifton, returning the following year as Assistant Principal. Her father's death in 1892 made it still necessary for her to continue her work, teaching in Manhattan and vicinity. In the fall of 1893, she re-entered College to graduate with the Class of '95.



Elsie Crump.

Elsie Emiline Crump.

Elsie Emiline Crump was born in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, November 16th, 1874. Her home has always been there, and her time, since eight years of age, has been mostly spent in the school room. She attended the Manhattan City Schools until 1890, when she entered the Agricultural College with the intention of taking a full course.

She continued her college work for three consecutive years, then in the fall and winter of 1893-4 took up the work of school teaching, entering college again in the spring term. The following fall she again taught until Christmas, resuming college studies in the winter term and graduating with the Class of '95.

In addition to the regular course, she devoted considerable time to special study in music, also in botany, and spent a part of two summer vacations working in the Botanical Department.

On entering College she cast her lot with the Ionians, and with them she remained an ever interested member throughout her college course.



E. H. Freeman.

Ernest Harrison Freeman.

Ernest Harrison Freeman was born on a farm near North Topeka, Kansas, on the 26th of September, 1876. There were no special features of his babyhood that raised him noticeably above contemporary babies. He simply suffered and made other people suffer, as babies usually do. Yet there was a trace of goodness that lingered about his infantile highness which is discernible even to this day.

At the age of three, his parents moved to Las Vegas, New Mexico, for a year's stay. At this age not many impressions of that year remain with him. but among the incidents remembered, one of especial brightness is the time when, to his unbounded joy, he caught his first fish upon a pin hook in the clear waters of the Gallinas river.

His first start in life was made at the age of four, when he "tended" independently a field of cabbage about six feet square. This was the pride of his heart until one day while hoeing in this magnificent garden, he accidentally made an incision in his great toe—great, even at that early age. This accident so dampened his industry that he has not fully recovered from it since.

At the age of seven he entered the district school. His attendance here, sometimes interrupted by whooping cough, colds, and similar youthful ailments, continued till he entered College with the Class of '95.

Though laboring under the disadvantage of smallness in size, he says the four years course has benefited him greatly, and he will ever be proud of having been connected with the K. S. A. C., as well as its omnipotent and omniverous Webster Society, and of having graduated with the Class of '95.



Hortensia Harman,

Emelyn Hortensia Harman.

The life of which a few events will be outlined in this sketch began in July, 1873.

It began on a farm near Valley Falls, Kansas, and for about a year was a nameless life,—then assumed a certain degree of importance under the directorship of Emelyn Hortensia Harman.

The two things which characterized her childhood, after reaching the age where it could be characterized by anything in particular, were the pleasant winter months spent in the school room and the more pleasant summer months of out-door work, which was always hers by choice.

She attended the Valley Falls High School during a part of her fifteenth year, and the following September, 1889, came to the Agricultural College. Since then, she has been out of College two years, one being spent as compositor and proof-reader; the other, at home.

During the summer of 1893 she took a stenographer's course in the Kansas City Business University, and has since been able to make practical use of the principles learned there. In the fall of the same year she re-entered college and continued till graduation. The first term of her senior year, she worked as stenographer in the law office of Kimble and Brock, where she increased her experience as well as her more tangible source of livelihood.

She spent four years of pleasant society work with the Ionians.

If our subject followed her inclinations, she would take up journalistic work as an avocation, if, not the vocation, of her life, but as yet the future is uncertain.



Geo Wheeler.

George Carpenter Wheeler.

George Carpenter Wheeler was born in the city of Burlington, Kansas, February 1st, 1872. His father, Geo. J. Wheeler, is a native of New York State, and his mother, Julia E. Carpenter-Wheeler, was raised among the green hills of Vermont. After their marriage, they lived in Iowa for a time, moving to Kansas in 1870, and at the birth of their first and only son were living temporarily in the town of Burlington. They soon after moved out on an unimproved farm, where they have lived ever since; and here the subject of this sketch spent his childhood and youthful days.

There being no school near, his mother attempted to teach him herself, but he took so little interest in books that she almost gave up in despair. When he was nine years old a school was organized which he attended for about six years. He then entered the Burlington High School, taking the three years course, and the next winter after graduating taught school.

During this season of pedagogy his attention was called to the Kansas State Agricultural College by an advertisement of the College in the *Western School Journal*, and after sending for a catalogue and looking it over, decided to make an effort to go to school there. The fall of 1891 found him among the eager throng crowding the halls of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Necessity compelled him to drop out the following year and work at home. He and his sister took up the study of Latin during their winter spent at home, and with the kind assistance of a friend they made considerable progress.

The fall of 1893 found him at the College again, taking his place with the Class of '95.



F. J. Smith

Frederick John Smith.

In the small village of St. Jacobs, Madison County, Illinois, on December 10th, 1870, was born the subject of this sketch. His father was of German descent; his mother, of Swiss. At the age of two years he was bereft of the guiding hand of his father.

His early education was gotten in homeopathic doses, much of his time necessarily being spent in the help of supporting his mother and brother and sister. Six months of his training was under the direction of the church, in a parochial school, spending during that time his spare moments in a drug store. He would have become a druggist, probably, had not the subsequent marriage of his mother altered circumstances. In 1884, with his new father, he came to Kansas, locating in Clay County, near what was then Iwacura Postoffice. Here he performed the duties which ordinarily devolve upon the "boy on the farm," until 1887, when he entered the Kansas Christian College at Lincoln, Kansas, graduating from the commercial course three years thereafter. After spending the succeeding year in teaching a district school in Lincoln County, he entered the Agricultural College in the fall of '91.

Having during his course at Christian College fallen in with a man practicing the typographical art, that line of work had a fascination for him; and it was the desire to get fundamental instruction in the art of printing which led him to enter the K. S. A. C.

At the opening of his second year, he cast his lot with the Websters, serving them in the fall term of the fourth year as President.

After graduation he desires to enter the journalistic field, that he may put to use the knowledge gained.



Lillie C. Dial.

Lillie Christina Dial.

Lillie Christina Dial was born in Riley County, Kansas, in 1870. When seven years of age she had the misfortune to contract a severe cold which settled in her eyes, causing severe pain and making it necessary for her to remain out of school many months. Eventually her eyes regained their normal strength.

She was only nine years old when her father died, leaving the mother the entire burden of supporting the family.

It was acting on the advice of her mother that she came to the Agricultural College. She entered in September, 1889, but was unable to continue through the entire year, owing to a severe attack of sickness. However, she re-entered the following year, and continued until graduation.

She enjoys housework very much—probably more than girls usually do who have such duties required of them. Her most enjoyable pastime is horse-back riding, a recreation to which she has been accustomed since childhood, and to which she still resorts quite frequently.

While in College she was a member of the Ionian Literary Society, which helped much to make her college life enjoyable.



E. P. Smith

Ernest Parker Smith.

Ernest Parker Smith first caused a sensation at home in Manhattan on the last day of the year 1870.

His ancestors were of hardy New England stock, and E. P. himself is of the "hard" type. He passed through all the trials, hardships, and pleasures of the average boy in the public schools of the city, and in 1886 entered the State Agricultural College.

He joined the Alpha Beta Society and continued with it throughout the course, filling with more or less merit the four most desirable offices a society can bestow upon one of its members; i. e., marshal, recording secretary, vice-president, and president.

After completing three years of the course, Ernest became possessed of an overwhelming desire to travel and learn something of the country and its people. Consequently, during the next four years and as many months, he viewed some 24,000 miles of landscape, going south to the Gulf, east to Illinois and west to the Pacific. At length, weary of a rambling life, and anxious to see the old home, he returned late in 1894, causing much surprise but more joy among "the folks." He at once took up college work again with the happy Jumbo Class of '95. Time and space forbid mention either of his experiences abroad or of his midnight wanderings for mysterious purposes during his former College career, but he will tell them to you privately with much pleasure; although age and wisdom have obliterated all desire to engage in more such proceedings.

The future address of himself and wife will probably be Fresno, California.



Lucy Ellis

Lucy Ellis.

The subject of this sketch is proud to say that she is a native of the Sunflower State, and that the rolling plains of Kansas, with their crystal streams of water and the marginal trees which deck the banks and furnish innumerable shady nooks and dells, and the sweet-scented flowers that cover the prairies, have bid her welcome since November, 1870. Her childhood days were not altogether uneventful. Being reared on a farm near Havensville, she has had the many pleasures bestowed only upon a country girl. The winter months were spent in school, and she had much joy at the expense of the other scholars.

During the summer months she heaped upon her mother many cares. She was very fond of flowers and young chickens, and after she played with them they never survived.

The one accident of her life was the breaking of a wrist, and this kept her out of mischief for several weeks.

In 1887, she entered College, and continued her study there one year and two terms. After spending a short time at home, she entered the University at Holton, Kansas.

She has had the many joys and trials of a school-teacher, instructing the little urchins of Pottawatomie County for two years. In the fall of 1893 she re-entered College, and will graduate with the Class of '95.

She is a member of the Ionian Society.

Since entering College she has taken her industrial in the Printing Department except when the course provided otherwise. She is fond of Floriculture, and has made a special study of growing and caring for plants.



Clarence V. Holmberg

Clarence Victor Holsinger.

The subject of these remarks was born on a farm in Wyandotte County, near Kansas City, November 30, 1872. Nothing exciting or unusual took place in his early childhood, except such as made it interesting for his mother in looking after his general welfare. His early advantages were only such as were possessed by the ordinary boy of that time. But pluck and plenty of energy made it possible for his boyhood days to be very pleasant. While quite young, his parents moved to a farm which they had purchased from a Shawnee Indian, and it was on this farm that he had his first experience in practical horticulture. Most of the winter months, with a sister and two brothers, were spent in attending the district school. The rest of the year was spent on the farm pulling weeds, gathering small fruit, or hoeing potatoes.

In order that their children's education might be carried on more advantageously, his parents purchased the "Harris place" in Rosedale, where they moved in the spring of 1884. Here he spent five years in the various grades. As he grew older, he began to look around for some suitable school in which to finish his education. Since he intended to make horticulture his life work, he decided that a good practical education would be of most service to him, and therefore decided to cast his lot with the Agricultural College, where he entered in January, 1891. Financial circumstances obliged him to drop out in 1892 for one year. His favorite studies were chemistry and botany; his industrials, carpentry and horticulture. In Society, he was a Hamilton, having joined in the fall of '92. His plans for the future have not been changed since entering College.



Fred R. Jolly.

Frederick Ralph Jolly.

It was in the city of Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, December 9, 1874, that the human race was enforced to the extent of one howling individual in the personage of Frederick Ralph Jolly. "Freddie," for that was the endearing name bestowed upon this promising young freak, was an uncommonly common chap with an angelic disposition, and a system usually filled with cookies and green apples.

The first eight years of his life were devoted to dresses and dolls, though otherwise uneventful. "But soon," he said, "an event happened which thrilled me with emotion, and one which will never be forgotten,—my first day at school. How well I remember it! How eagerly I looked forward to, I knew not what. But ere the day was spent, I had fallen from grace and stood in the corner with my face turned towards the wall, a wretched violator of the iron-clad whispering law. Since that eventful day my school career has been, indeed, a checkered one, continually exciting the ire and indignation of irritable and unsophisticated young school marms."

In 1886 he, with his parents, came to Kansas and spent the years prior to his entering College at Atwood, a small town in the northwestern part of the State. It was on November 16, 1890, that his smiling face was first visible at this College. He was on exhibition for a week or so, but soon fell in with the ways of College life, and took his turn laughing at the green ones who followed.

In '91 he joined the Webster Society, wherein he spent many pleasant evenings and several dollars of good hard cash.

He spent much of his time in the Printing Department while in College, and expects to follow this line of work after graduation.



Maud E. Kennett.

Maud Estella Kennett.

Maud Estella Kennett was born at Friendship, a small town about sixty miles from Indianapolis, Indiana, June 23, 1874. Here her infancy was spent. When she was seven, her parents sought a home in Kansas, where they could live and enjoy life, sharing it with their only child. They located on a farm three miles east of Topeka, and lived there about four years, when they moved on a farm near Silver Lake, Kansas.

Her education began, when she was but four years old, in the district schools of Indiana. Her work was continued in the public schools of Kansas, where she received her diploma at the age of fourteen, but not being ready to enter college, she remained in the public schools for a time.

In the fall of '91, through the advice of friends and with the consent of her parents, she entered the K. S. A. C. For four successive years she diligently pursued her college course, receiving her degree with the Class of '95. She was an active member of the Ionian Literary Society during the last three years, and in her work there was such as to give her the name of a "true Ionian." She was also an earnest worker in the College Y. W. C. A. and other Christian organizations of Manhattan.

Her college days were pleasant and happy ones—days that only those who have taken a college course can appreciate, and the recollection of which will bring to mind many pleasant scenes and incidents.

She intends to remain at home after graduation, in the hope that she may return some of the kindness that her parents have bestowed upon her in giving her a college education.



Florence R. Corbett.

Florence Ruth Corbett.

Probably the most rugged, unsophisticated member of the graduating class began an uneventful career September 18th, 1876, in Manhattan, Kansas, having impressed upon her then the name which she has since borne, and ever expects ever to bear, Florence Ruth Corbett. At the remarkably early age of one year she could repeat the whole alphabet (so she has been told). When four years of age, she was placed in a private school. A year later she entered the Manhattan City Schools, graduating from the grammar department when thirteen years of age. Her highest ambition then, and as yet not abandoned, was "to write a book." Since then the size of the imaginative book has diminished considerably, but the public need not despair of one day hearing from her in a small pamphlet on the subject of "Dish-washing."

She has taken the College course in five years, and for the greater portion of that time has been a member of the Ionian Society. After these years of study she can converse fluently in one language upon the following subjects: First, the relation which an angle in space may have with regard to its projections; second, the science of boiling an egg; third, the law of diminishing returns in agriculture and in school teaching.

She has made the acquaintance of the measles, mumps, chicken-pox, whooping cough, and scarlet fever.

And if more worlds to conquer for her there be,
A Kansas sod school house her face shall see;
If no such glory is waiting "she,"
She'll still be ever, yours truly, "Me."



P. A. Dawley.

Frank Andrew Dawley.

Frank Andrew Dawley, the subject of this sketch, was born in Davis County, Iowa, on the 6th day of September, 1872. At the age of five years he moved with his parents to Osborne County, Kansas. Here, in this new country, where the wild thistle nodded its head in the breezes, and the sneaking coyote and the innocent prairie dog dug their holes unscared, he spent his boyhood days.

He began his education in a little old log school house that stood on the hill a half mile from his home. During the summer months he busied himself by herding cattle, and, like many another small boy, he used to think of going out west and becoming a cowboy; but before his plans had matured his younger brothers superseded him in the position of herder, and he, poor boy, had to content himself with the tame life of the farm. He soon adapted himself to his surroundings, and after several years of farm work, alternating with school in the winter, he graduated from the common school. His success in this examination stimulated him to continue his education, and after attending the High School at Osborne for one year he entered the K. S. A. C. in the fall term of '91.

During his sojourn in that institution he had many experiences. About the first thing he did was to enrich the Treasurer of the Hamilton Society to the extent of fifty cents.

His favorite studies were literature and political economy. After graduation he expects to attend some other State institution, there to pursue his favorite branches.



W. J. Joss.

William Irvin Joss.

William Irvin Joss, of whom the opposite is a likeness true to life, was born near the little city of Fairview, Brown County, Kansas, on the 5th day of January, 1871.

His lineage is traceable to the first families of the Scotch and Swiss who came to America. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, where he early learned the value of rural training and the rural pursuits of life. He remained upon the farm until the age of sixteen, sharing with the rest of the family the variable experiences of farm life; but he, like all human beings at some period in life, desired to make a change, and accordingly sought such as would combine those elements which tend to develop the intellectual as well as the social tendencies of man. Very soon a desire was kindled to acquire a collegiate education, and this desire he continued to foster until it drew him into the Kansas State Agricultural College in the fall of 1890. Here he remained until the winter term of '93, when he dropped out to make preparations for a trip to the World's Fair and other points in the east. The following year he again entered College and continued until graduation.

During the first year in College he cast his lot with the Hamilton Literary Society, and was an ardent and energetic worker. He was a member of the College Cadet Band.

Being interested in the study of medicine, much of his reading has been along that line, though he is undecided as to the desirability of making that his life work.

C. B. S.



Daisy Day.

Daisy Day.

Daisy Day was born October 15th, 1876. She is a veritable Kansas "daisy," and grew and thrived on a farm in Pottawatomie County until she had attained the age of four years, when she removed with her parents to Onaga, Kansas. Here she attended school until 1890, when she entered College, her parents having moved to Manhattan.

She is the youngest of the twenty-one girls in her class. During her five years course she has had no especial likes or dislikes as far as studies and college duties were concerned, taking the course as it came. Her industrial work has been alternately in the Sewing Department and in the Department of Domestic Economy.

Although she is somewhat of an eccentric woman, yet she is not of the "new" type, nor does she have any sympathy whatever for that sort of femininity. She is decidedly opposed to woman suffrage, and has no intention of willingly joining their crusade for the ballot.

She is an optimist by nature, and believes that life is a blessing to be enjoyed, and will be by her, instead of being wasted in a struggle with petty cares.

The Ionian was the society of her choice.



W. H. Stewart.

William Henry Stuart.

William Henry Stuart has been red-headed since November 15, 1868. The first child to gladden the hearts of fond parents, he did not fail to improve his opportunities. He demanded all the attention, nursing, and soothing syrup that could possibly be bestowed upon anyone. So well did he succeed in improving his opportunities that his mother has since said, "Of all my children, Willie was the cross-est baby I ever had."

His parents moved from Perry County, Illinois, to Kansas, August 4th, 1880. Scarcely had they gotten well started in improving their new farm when the all-wise God saw fit to take away the father, leaving the mother to become the head of the household and to provide for her eight little children. The father's death, which occurred May 8th, 1883, was caused by an old wound received just twenty years before in the Civil War.

Since coming to the State, William has spent the entire time within its borders with but two exceptions—one, of ten hours, spent in seeing the sights of Kansas City, and the other, of one hour, spent just over the line in Nebraska.

He entered the Agricultural College in the fall of '89, and after several vacations spent at hard labor, he succeeded in becoming a member of the Class of '95.

His favorite studies, both before and while in College, have been those in mechanical and engineering lines.

In speaking of his mother, he says: "Whatever force of character I may possess I owe to my mother through her Christian influence. She has always been my constant and trusted advisor in everything I have undertaken."



John V Patten

John Vernon Patten.

The extremely uneventful life of this boy (he still lacks a year of being a man according to law) centers around the beautifully named but dirty town of Silver Lake, Kansas. There he was born and raised—primarily a farmer; secondarily, and much to his disgust, left-handed. This latter gift of nature prevents him from saying his life was much the same as that of the average farm boy; it never was. No common right-handed boy ever received one-tenth the number of brilliant offers of reward that this youth received provided he would learn to manipulate his prehensile organs in the proper manner.

His school days began at the age of seven and continued through six to eight months of each year, save one, from that time until his graduation from college. Thanks to parental foresight, he had access to an extensive home library.

After remaining out of school one year, he entered the Agricultural College in the fall of 1891 with his present class. During the course he was enabled to take special work in literature, drawing, and surveying, and a part of his last two years found profitable employment in the Mathematical Department.

His industrial work was almost wholly in the Horticultural Department, and at times he entertains serious thoughts of becoming a horticulturist.

His connection with the College Y. M. C. A. he will ever remember as a source of great pleasure and profit, as also was his society work with the Websters, which always did and always will occupy a generous portion of his commodious palpitator. The culmination of his student career as biographical editor for his class was somewhat out of his line, causing him many hours of worry and several gray hairs.



H. P. Davies.

David Thomas Davies.

The subject of this sketch began his earthly career June 19, 1874, on College Hill, about a mile west of where the College now stands. Three years of his early life were spent on a farm in the western part of the county, where his lot may yet be cast. With this exception, he has lived within the sound of the College bell.

He started up the hill of knowledge from the College Hill school, which has probably furnished more students for the College than any other district in the State. Later he attended and graduated from the Manhattan grammar school.

Entering College in the fall of '89, he continued until the spring of '92, when he dropped out for one term. Re-entering, he took up the work with the Class of '95.

In the summer of 1885, with his parents, he visited Yr Hen Wlad, Fy Whadau, and a few large and interesting cities in England, among them being London. During his stay there he became quite fluent in "Yr Iaith Gymreg." Besides a visit to the World's Fair and some sightseeing in our own State, no travel has varied the monotony of his existence.

Since a boy he has always looked upon a farmer's life as one not to be dreaded by any means. It is his expectation that the next few years of his life will be spent on the farm, where he can have a full view of the K. S. A. C. whenever his thoughts turn that way. Whenever any of the Class of '95 visit Manhattan and their Alma Mater, he hopes they will not forget that a farmer's welcome is always waiting for them at Tan y Bryn.



Ora Yencawine.

Ora Gertrude Yenawine.

Ora Gertrude Yenawine, the first daughter of a certain Kansas farmer, was born in April, 1873, eight miles from the city of Manhattan.

Her life has been principally spent in the school room, she having entered school at the age of five years. Her early school life was spent in a small frame school building in the country. At the age of fifteen, she entered the eighth grade in the Manhattan Grammar School, and the next year, in company of an older brother and younger sister, she began her college career in Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, where she spent two very profitable years, devoting some of her time to the study of the languages. Her principal study, however, was book-keeping, in which she received a graduation diploma at the end of a successful year.

In 1891, during the summer and fall, she kept books in her father's office in Manhattan, and in the winter of the same year entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, where she remained a student until the year 1895, when she graduated.

She will probably take up book-keeping, the occupation for which she has especially prepared herself.



John B. Harman

John Bright Harman.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1868, near the present site of Valley Falls. His youthful days were spent at herding and various other occupations that fell to the lot of the small boy at that time. His educational advantages were limited to a few weeks attendance at the district school during the winter months of each year, and those few weeks were not enjoyable ones to him.

At the age of fifteen he, with an accomplice, secretly planned a trapping and hunting tour in Yellowstone Park, intending to return to civilization once each year for supplies. Owing to unfavorable circumstances, he postponed his trip until he should attain his majority; but the intervening years wrought radical changes in his ideals, and their close found him a student in the Agricultural College.

Since that time he has oscillated between the occupations of student and foreman of his father's farm. During the twelve terms he attended College, agriculture and its kindred studies were his favorites. He was a Webster from start to finish, and counts his society work an important element of his college life.

His life work was not hard to decide. His fondness for live-stock of all kinds suggests its own field, and he expects to make farming and stock-raising his vocation.



Cora I. Stump.

*married, Shaffer of
Clary Center*
Cora Idell Stump.

Cora Idell Stump is a native of the "Buckeye State." She was born on a farm near Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, February 4, 1874. Her home was in an old mansion that stood just back from the road leading to town; the yard was surrounded by a picket fence, and clusters of roses, lilacs, and honeysuckles were scattered in a very artistic manner; the old porch was overgrown with ivy, and large chestnut trees stood on either side of the walk. But this happy home was soon vacated by the emigration of the family to northeastern Kansas, where they settled near Corning, Nemaha County, in 1881.

She began her common school work at the age of six, at the "Pleasant Ridge school house," situated on her father's farm. During her nine years stay here she completed her school education, and in 1890, moved to Manhattan and entered College in September of the same year, attending regularly since.

While in college her favorite study was literature, and her favorite industrial cooking—making "ice cream," especially. She is fond of good books and flowers, made abundant use of the library, and toward the close of her course made a special study of floriculture to satisfy her inclinations in that direction.

She esteems her college days as the happiest of her life. After graduating, she will remain at home for one year helping in household duties, and will then teach.

*Her daughter graduated in 1923
Is Mrs. Geo. E. Davis of Wamego.*

115

*Her daughter graduated in 1950
and her name is Diann.*

*(from Wamego Reporter for June 8-1950)
3 generation picture.*



Geo. H. Mayth.

George Forsyth.

Six miles south of Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, in the midst of a clearing surrounded by a forest of native trees, stands an old log house wherein George Forsyth was born February 18th, 1870.

The first nine years of his boyhood were spent on the old home farm. At the age of six he entered the district school, and to enumerate his trials would take volumes.

He emigrated, with his parents, in 1879, and settled near Iola, Allen County, in the grand old State of Kansas, where the sun shines forever, and the gentle breezes go uninterrupted on their sweet journey, causing the flowers and golden grain to bow a welcome to their presence.

After living in Allen County but one year. his parents moved to Elk County, where they still reside.

In 1885 he attended the district school in Indiana. His further education was obtained in the district schools of Elk County. He quit the public school when seventeen years old and worked upon the farm until the fall of 1890, when he entered the K. S. A. C., and since that time devoted his time to mastering the course of that institution.

He was a member of the Webster Literary Society, enjoyed society work. and derived much good therefrom.

Since entering College he has been self-supporting. He has divided his industrial work about equally between the Carpenter Shop and Printing Office. In both places he has found the work pleasant and instructive.



Alice Quintard.

Alice Julia Quintard.

In a little log house, on a little farm not far from the lake of Silver, Shawnee County, Kansas, in the year A. D. (—) might have been seen a new baby girl; the pride of the household, the pet of the family.

When two years old, she moved with her parents to the other side of the farm, into a stone house, where she has since spent most of her time with her parents and seven sisters.

Her childhood life was uneventful, careless, free, and happy. If Whittier had written—

Barefoot girl with cheeks of tan,
Live and laugh as girlhood can,

the lines might have been fittingly applied to her, as bareheaded and barefooted she chased the plovers over the meadow, vainly endeavoring to sprinkle salt on their tails.

As a young lady she was not pretty, but a very plain, common, everyday girl; not very popular in her college life, but possessing a few very good friends.

She has never been married, consequently never divorced; and although she is an old maid, she expects now to become a—bachelor.



B. F. S. Royer.

Benjamin Franklin Simeon Royer.

The subject of this sketch was born January 5th, 1870, a few miles from Bellevue, Seneca County, Ohio. His early life was spent in the pursuit of those fruitful sports incident to all country boys. At the age of sixteen, he moved, with his parents, brothers, and sisters, to Kansas, locating on a farm two miles north of Sterling, Rice County, where his first two years were spent at the district school in winter, and on the farm in summer. In the spring of 1888, he entered Cooper Memorial College at Sterling, a new institution just closing its second year's work. At the end of one term, having completed his work there, he again directed his attention to agriculture. But the chinch bug and drought being too much for him to face, he applied himself to the profession of teaching, at which attempt he was very successful. But discovering the limits of his knowledge, he resolved to take a course in the State Agricultural College. This school he entered in the fall of 1891 with the class of which he ever since has been a loyal member.

While in College he was a member of the Webster Literary Society; and, when not required by the Faculty to do otherwise, spent his industrial hour in the carpenter shop.

He is a single man, but lives in the hope that he may some day yet be captured by Cupid's alluring charms.

After leaving college, he expects to teach for a few years, meanwhile taking up the profession of medicine.



J. D. Bell

Edward Jones Abell.

Edward Jones Abell was born at North Bergen, N. Y., in 1867,— the eldest of four boys. His father was a minister who engaged in work first in western New York, later in Illinois. From here, in 1873, he moved to a farm in Riley County, Kansas, near the present site of Leonardville. In 1875, the wife and mother died, leaving the father and five children alone to battle with pioneer life. Three years later, his father married a second time. Edward spent his boyhood on the farm with his brothers and sister, attending school at the little stone school house near the farm. At sixteen, in spite of his father's limited means, he was sent to the Manhattan City Schools, and in the fall of 1885 he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College. At the close of the first year, lack of funds compelled him to seek employment, and for four consecutive years he was engaged in teaching school in Clay and Riley Counties. In 1887, he attended one term at the State Normal. Returning to the Agricultural College in 1890, he pursued his studies until '93, when he again dropped out to accept a position with a Chicago wholesale house. At this time he was married to Miss Florence A. Quantic of Keats, a former student of the Agricultural College. In the fall of '93, he resumed teaching, and in the spring of '94 he was elected to the Principalship of the Scottsville Graded Schools. The following spring he returned to College to graduate with the Class of '95. While in College he was a loyal member of the Alpha Beta Literary Society. He hopes to make medicine his profession.

Class Roll,

With Titles of Graduating Theses.

- EDWARD JONES ABELL, Scottsville,
The Duty of the Farmer.
- CARL DAVID ADAMS, Osawkie,
Ornamental Shrubs Adapted to the Climate of
Kansas.
- ROBERT JOHN BARNETT, Denison,
The Death Penalty.
- BURTON WESLEY CONRAD, Capioma,
Telepathy.
- FLORENCE RUTH CORBETT, Manhattan,
Economy of Labor in the Kitchen.
- SID HENRY CREAGER, Jamestown,
Advertising.
- ELSIE EMELINE CRUMP, Manhattan,
Variation in Plant Forms.
- DAVID THOMAS DAVIES, Manhattan,
Ensilage in Kansas.
- FRANK ANDREW DAWLEY, Vincent,
A Comparison of the Creation and Evolution
Theories.
- DAISY DAY, Manhattan,
The Future of the Novel.
- FLORA DAY, Manhattan,
The Aesthetic and Ethical Influence of Flowers.
- GEORGE ADAM DEAN, Topeka,
The Siberian Exile System.
- LILLIE CHRISTINA DIAL, Manhattan,
The Relation of Drawing to Education.
- LUCY ELLIS, Havensville,
What Shall Our Pleasures Be?
- VICTOR EMRICK, Lone Tree, Mo.,
The Profession of the Teacher.
- GEORGE FORSYTH, Howard,
Industrial Education.
- ERNEST HARRISON FREEMAN, North Topeka,
Astronomy: Its Uses, Past and Present.
- FLORENCE ELLEANOR FRYHOFFER, Randolph,
George Elliot: Her Work in Literature.
- GEORGE WILLIAM FRYHOFFER, Randolph,
The World's Religions.
- OSCAR HUGO HALSTED, Leonardville,
The Distribution of the Mammalia.
- EMELYN HORTENSIA HARMAN, Valley Falls,
The Literature of Democracy.
- JOHN BRIGHT HARMAN, Valley Falls,
Rational Feeding of Live Stock.

- CLARENCE VICTOR HOLSINGER, Rosedale,
The Culture of the Cherry.
- CHRISTIAN ANDRICK JOHNSON, Success,
Ornamental Vines.
- JOHN JAMES JOHNSON, Success,
The Study of History.
- FRED RALPH JOLLY, Manhattan,
The Glacial Epoch.
- WILLIAM IRVIN JOSS, Fairview,
The Influence of Inventions.
- MAUD ESTELLA KENNETT, Silver Lake,
History of the Drama.
- MYRON ARTHUR LIMBOCKER, Manhattan,
Practical Progress.
- SAMUEL ALEXANDER McDOWELL, Manhattan,
The Teeth: Their Development and Decay.
- LAURA SARAH McKEEN, Manhattan,
The Novel and Life.
- THEODORE WAITLES MORSE, Mound City,
Our Government as Influenced by Some of Our
Social Classes.
- OSCAR ALBERT OTTEN, Brenner,
The Hypnotic Medium.
- WILLIAM HACKWORTH PAINTER, Meade,
The Relation of Irrigation to the Development
of the Western Plains.
- CHARLES WESLEY PAPE, Topeka,
The Geomys Bursarius, or Pocket Gopher.
- ETHEL FAYE PATTEN, Silver Lake,
The Trained Nurse.
- JOHN VERNON PATTEN, Silver Lake
The Essay in Literature.
- WILLIAM HENRY PHIPPS, Chapman,
Entomology in the Common Schools.
- ALICE JULIA QUINTARD, Silver Lake,
How to Teach Geography.
- FREDERICK ELLSWORTH RADER, Manhattan,
Wind Power and Irrigation.
- RALPH WALDO RADER, Manhattan,
Agricultural Forestry.
- ADA RICE, Manhattan,
A Force in Education.
- BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SIMEON ROVER, Sterling,
The Progress of Science.
- CHARLES BAXTER SELBY, Manhattan,
Embryonic Development.
- MABEL GERTRUDE SELBY, Manhattan,
Grecian Mythology.
- ERNEST PARKER SMITH, Manhattan,
Light and Ventilation in City Schools.

- FREDERICK JOHN SMITH, Morganville,
Socialism in the United States.
- KITTY MYRTLE SMITH, Manhattan,
Surface Designing.
- MARIETTA SMITH, Manhattan,
Howell's Relation to Realism in Fiction.
- WILLIAM HENRY STEUART, Winchester,
Comparison of the Nicaragua and Panama
Canal Routes.
- CORA IDELLA STUMP, Manhattan,
Japanese Art.
- DORA THOMPSON, Irving,
Robert Louis Stevenson: His Life and Works.
- ELVEN CREVELING TREMBLY, Council Grove,
Invention: Its Relation to the Farmer and
Farm Laborer.
- GEORGE CARPENTER WHEELER, Burlington,
Studies on a Family of Beetles.
- MARY ELIZABETH WILLARD, Wamego,
The Life and Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
- OLIVE MABEL WILSON, Austin, Ills.,
The History and Influence of Music.
- ORA GERTRUDE YENAWINE, Manhattan,
The Influence of the Kitchen in the Home.



Valedictory.

After the rest and dreams of the night, comes the morning. After the freedom and fancies of boyhood, of girlhood, come the responsibilities of a more mature time. And as the night's refreshment is a preparation for the activities of the day, so are the affairs of youth, its attendant duties and pleasures, essential initiatories to the serious work beyond.

In the light of life's early morning many characteristic types of humanity may be seen. One, dazzled by the meteors of his dreams, asks too much of the sunrise. He looks with boyish, eager gaze out to the Orient, expecting—he knows not what. Only this he knows: that the quivering arrows of rosy light on the horizon, the lark's simple song, and the slow ascent of the god of day are a bitter disappointment, and while he waits and longs for the flood of golden, scintillating light to burst over the world, for the clamor and swell of music that his imagination has pictured as attendants of the dawn, the precious hours of life's forenoon are wasted.

Another, with face turned away from the east, watches, with sorrowful eyes, the pale stars as they sink, one by one, into the lap of day. Before him sweeps, in ghostly panorama, the sweet possibilities of the past, neglected and forever gone, like Lancelot, who, watching his jewels as they dropped from the guilty Guinevere's fingers into the stream, saw—

“—right across

Where these had fallen, slowly pass the barge

Whereon the lily maid of Astolat

Lay smiling, like a star in blackest night.”

While one lets the crystal hours slip by, waiting, hoping for an ideal beginning, and another loses them in regretting those already long past, there is yet another, who threads these hours together like a string of pearls for the adornment of time,—one who drinks in the sweet breath of the morning, and with it the elixir of a great purpose. To him the dawn brings neither fantastic hopes nor vain regrets, but action, present and powerful.

And when the shadows lengthen, and the now and here blend softly with the whence and where, his life, ceasing "like the star quenched on high," reminds us that—

"Thus, when a good man dies
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men."

The morning is yet before us. We have labored faithfully at some of its tasks, and feel an honest pride in the degree of success to which we have attained; but he said wisely who penned the lines—

"Let him not boast who puts his armor on,
As he who puts it off, the battle done."

We have but put our armor on.

As a class, we come before you in our farewell, without a vestige of that false pride that is always absurd. We realize, not only that we have not reached the highest pinnacle of honor and glory, but that we have accomplished in our work here but the beginning of what may be achieved in the educational line. And yet, we hold that this beginning has been good, and that a world of possibilities lies before the group of actors on whose college scenes the curtain rings down for the last time tomorrow, to rise upon the broader stage of life—the plot revealing a drama, comedy, or tragedy, as the actor wills it.

Our lives, henceforth, are in great part in our own

hands, and the noble purpose and strong resolve that may achieve all but the miraculous, may certainly mould the character in like nobility and strength. The hurricane of adversity with a breath extinguishes "Hope's" uncertain candle, but causes to leap the higher the ruddy flame of "Resolve."

Then let us live today, sympathetic, terribly in earnest,—that the sunset may find us, despite the passing cloud, nearer our goal than did its rising.

An ideal existence can never be realized by one who goes selfishly, scoffingly, through life. At some time in the world's history, the individual may have been sufficient unto himself, but now, both social and moral development require the hearty co-operation of all, and equal giving and gaining but go to prove the justice of Nature's grand law of the conservation of her forces. The river flows into the sea, but its banks are yet full; and the honey is sipped from the flower only to be replaced by other as sweet.

Let us put our hearts into our work, whatever it may be, and gather the roses of happiness while Life's June-time is here. There are faint hearts who shun the fragrance of the rose thus to avoid its thorns—those who steel themselves against the joys of life, that they may be insensible to its griefs; but with the poet, we say—

“Though laughter end in tears, and music and mirth
prove fleet,

Though beauty fades before us, and love is slain
at our feet,

Thank God, that of a knowledge absolute and complete;
We can say that the rose hath beauty, and love and
laughter are sweet.”

However hopeful and full of sweet promise the future may be, there is yet an undertone of sadness in

the word farewell, as between the cornet's cheerful notes may be heard the flute's pensive plaint and the sobbing of muted violins.

—Farewell! the word we have heard breathed by those who approach the gates of Eternity,—the word in whose utterance sham and falseness are discarded, and honest communion of heart with heart ensues.

We have spent four busy, happy years together—years to which memory will cling like the ivy to the gray walls that have become so familiar and dear to us. In all human probability we shall never assemble together again after leaving these halls tomorrow; but whatever may await us in the future, beyond whose mystical curtains we discern nothing, we know that our College that we love, our friends, whose work is here, and who have proven friends, indeed, and the Class of '95 will inspire us ever to the higher things of life. And when the final farewell comes, these memories will be viewed in retrospect as stepping stones to the goal of strong manhood, true womanhood, attained.

“And while the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.”

CLASS DAY PROGRAM.

Overture, Honeymoon March - - Class Orchestra

Orator - - - - - F. E. Rader

The Use and Abuse of Knowledge

Male Quartette - - When in Blossom Time We Meet

F. E. Rader

J. V. Patten

W. I. Joss

F. J. Smith

Narrator - - - - - Marietta Smith

Cornet Solo, "Mabelle" - - - - C. B. Selby

(Dedicated to the Ladies of '95)

Prognosticator - - - - - C. D. Adams

Vocal Duet - - - Stars of the Summer Night

Mabelle Selby

John Patten

Versificator - - - - - G. W. Fryhofer

Instrumental Music - - The Colored Man's Dream

Mandolins and Guitars

Undertaker - - - - - E. H. Freeman

The Song of 'Ninety-five

Words by T. W. Morse

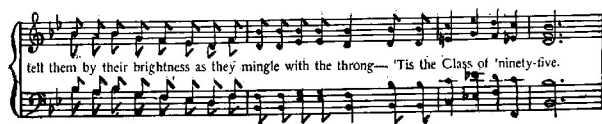
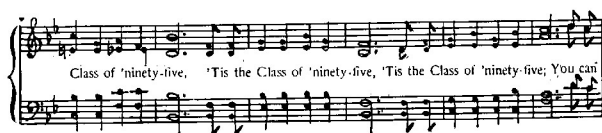
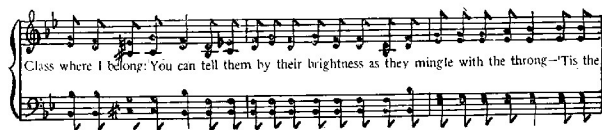
Music by Olive Wilson

Valedictorian - - - - Hortensia Harman

The Song of 'Ninety-five.

Words, T. W. MORSE.

Music, OLIVE WILSON.



The Song of 'Ninety-five.

2. In numbers, 'tis the greatest ever graduated here;
For beauty of its maidens, it stands without a peer;
And for prospective weddings there is nothing that comes near
 The Class of 'ninety-five,
 The Class of 'ninety-five,
 The Class of 'ninety-five;
And for prospective weddings there is nothing that comes near
 The Class of 'ninety-five.
3. There are some among its members, it thrills us to relate,
Who might now be professors or officers of state;
But they've foregone these honors for a chance to graduate
 With the Class of 'ninety-five,
 With the Class of 'ninety-five,
 With the Class of 'ninety-five;
But they've foregone these honors for a chance to graduate
 With the Class of 'ninety-five.
4. In chapel, each division of this illustrious lot
Have marched upon the platform and in the chairs have "sot;"
Their hearers they enraptured and their pieces they forgot—
 This Class of 'ninety-five,
 This Class of 'ninety-five,
 This Class of 'ninety-five;
Their hearers they enraptured and their pieces they forgot—
 This Class of 'ninety-five.
5. But when upon the morrow you cringe before the blast
Of five-hundred-word orations as they tumble thick and fast,
You will thank your solar system that you have seen the last
 Of the Class of 'ninety-five,
 Of the Class of 'ninety-five,
 Of the Class of 'ninety-five;
You will thank your solar system that you have seen the last
 Of the Class of 'ninety-five.
6. To be foolish for the moment is the wisest thing to do;
We know that with the morning our work begins anew;
And behind this talk and nonsense beat warm hearts forever
 true
 To the Class of 'ninety-five,
 To the Class of 'ninety-five,
 To the Class of 'ninety-five.
And behind this talk and nonsense beat warm hearts forever
 true
 To the Class of 'ninety-five.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK, 1895.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES BY COL. L. F. COPELAND, OF
HARRISBURG, PA., AT 8 P. M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON AT 4 P. M., BY PRESIDENT FAIRCHILD.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

EXAMINATIONS FROM 9:00 A. M. TO 3:20 P. M.

ANNUAL ADDRESS, BY DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS, OF CHICAGO, AT 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

EXAMINATIONS FROM 9:00 A. M. TO 12:20 P. M.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES, FOR INVITED GUESTS OF CLASS OF '95, AT 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, COMMENCEMENT DAY.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT 9 A. M. AND 2 P. M.

MILITARY DRILL AT 4:30 P. M.

OUR ALMA MATER.

IN 1858, there was founded at Manhattan, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the "Bluemont Central College." When, in 1862, Congress passed the "Morrill Act," which provided for the establishing of colleges in the States and Territories "for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," the trustees of the College offered it to the Legislature for this purpose. The offer was accepted, and on February 19, 1863, the institution became the Kansas State Agricultural College. The management continued similar to that of Bluemont College, with Rev. Joseph Dennison as President. Progress was slow, but fifteen students graduating during the first ten years. Dr. Dennison resigned in 1873, and Hon. John A. Anderson became President.

Then followed a reorganization of the College upon a basis similar to that of today. More attention was given to agriculture, work in the mechanic arts was made a part of the course, scientific studies were substituted for those in literature, and the course of study shortened from six to four years. The College was also removed from its original site—about a mile farther west—to its present location. In 1878, President Anderson resigned, and in 1879 Prof. Geo. T. Fairchild of the Michigan Agricultural College became President. From this time on the institution made the rapid progress which has placed it at the head of colleges of its kind.

The College Farm borders on the western limits of the city, and on it, upon a gently rising hill and facing eastward, are the College buildings. These

are constructed of Manhattan limestone, the principal ones being Library and Science Hall, located farthest south; then, in order, Main College Hall, Chemical Laboratory, Mechanics' Hall and Steam Heating and Power Plant, Horticultural Hall and Green Houses, and Armory. With the exception of Horticultural Hall, all these buildings are heated from the Steam Heating and Power Plant, which also supplies electrical power for the Shops, Printing Office, and Farm Barn; and electricity for lighting the Main College Hall and Library and Science Hall.

The grounds of the institution have been beautifully laid out. The gently curving walks and well-gravelled drives, the tastefully grouped trees and shrubbery, and the well-kept lawns all combine to make them admired by every one, and place them among the most beautiful in the State.

The course of study is so adjusted as to be in direct connection with the district schools, and contains those arts and sciences most essential to a general education. The whole, however, is inclined toward agriculture and the industrial arts. The following is the course expected to be pursued by every student, though changes may be made by consent of the Faculty:—

COURSE OF STUDY.

[Numerals denote number of class hours per week.]

FIRST YEAR.

<i>Fall Term</i>	Algebra, 5.
<i>14 weeks.</i>	English Analysis, 5.
	Botany, 5.
	Free-hand Drawing, 3.
	Rhetoricals, 1.
	Industrial, 5.
	Military Drill, 4.
<i>Winter Term</i> ...	Algebra, 5.

English Composition, 5.
 Bookkeeping, one-half term, 5. Commercial law, 1.
 Geometrical Drawing, one-half term, 5.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, 3.

Spring Term...Algebra, 5.
 11 weeks. English Structure, 5,
 Elementary Physics, 5.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, 5.

SECOND YEAR

Fall TermGeometry, 5.
 14 weeks. Horticulture, 4.
 Inorganic Chemistry, 5. Laboratory work, 2.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, 4.

Winter Term...Geometry, one-half term, 5.
 12 weeks. Projection Drawing, one-half term, 5.
 Agriculture, for young men, 5.
 Household Economy, for young women, 5.
 Organic Chemistry, one-half term, 5.
 Mineralogy, one-half term, 5. Laboratory work, 5.
 Military Science, one-half term, 2.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, 3.

Spring Term...Descriptive Geometry, 5.
 11 weeks. Entomology, 5.
 Analytical Chemistry, 10.
 Military Science, 2.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, 5.

THIRD YEAR.

Fall TermTrigonometry and Surveying, 5. Surveying
 14 weeks. Practice, 2.
 General History, 5.
 Anatomy and Physiology, 10 weeks, 5.
 Chemistry of Foods, 4 weeks, 5.
 Rhetoricals, 1.

Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, optional.

Winter Term... Mechanics, 5.
12 weeks. Civics 5.
 Zoölogy, 5
 Map Drawing, about 30 hours a term.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, optional.

Spring Term... Political Economy, 5.
11 weeks. Rhetoric, 5.
 Agricultural Chemistry, 5.
 Perspective and Sketching, 4.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, optional.

FOURTH YEAR.

Fall Term..... Physics and Meteorology, 5.
14 weeks. English Literature, 5.
 Agriculture, for young men, 5.
 Hygiene, for young women, 5.
 Object Drawing, 4.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, optional.

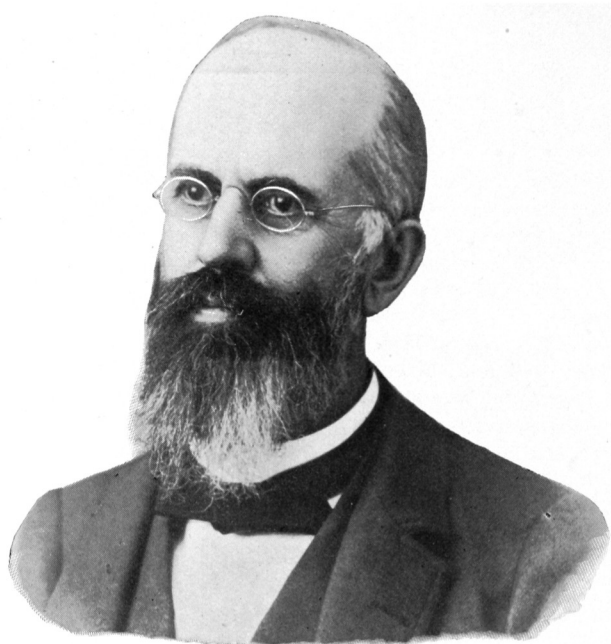
Winter Term... Physics, one-half term, 5
12 weeks History of Industry and Science, one-half term, 5.
 Psychology, 5.
 Botany, 5.
 Veterinary Science, for young men, 5.
 Floriculture, for young women, 5.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, optional.

Spring Term... Geology, 5.
11 weeks. Logic, 5.
 Engineering, for young men, 5
 Literature, for young women, 5.
 Rhetoricals, 1.
 Industrial, 5.
 Military Drill, optional.

To the regular course has been added a list of over sixty electives, including higher branches and special phases of the subjects heretofore studied. Opportunity is thus given for extended work in every department of the College.

The Industrial Departments of the College constitute its distinctive feature, and every student is required to work five hours per week in either carpentry, iron-work, farming, gardening and fruit-growing, printing, sewing, cooking, dairying, or music. All these are well provided with means of instruction. The Carpenter Shop is supplied with benches and all tools and machinery necessary in ordinary construction. Work in the metals is provided for by a Foundry, a Blacksmith Shop, and a well-equipped Machine Shop. The Experiment Station, being connected with the College, affords the opportunity for extensive practice in the Farm and Garden industrials. The Printing Department is supplied with type and machinery affording ample instruction and admitting of high-grade work. The *Industrialist*, edited by the Faculty and students, is printed in this department. The Sewing Room, equipped with machines and other necessary requisites, provides for the acquirement of skill on machines and in the use of the needle. Work in the Kitchen Laboratory gives excellent instruction in the art of cooking and dairying, closely connected with kitchen work, and affords information in butter-making and cheese-working. Music, recently added to the industrials, offers instruction and practice upon any musical instrument.

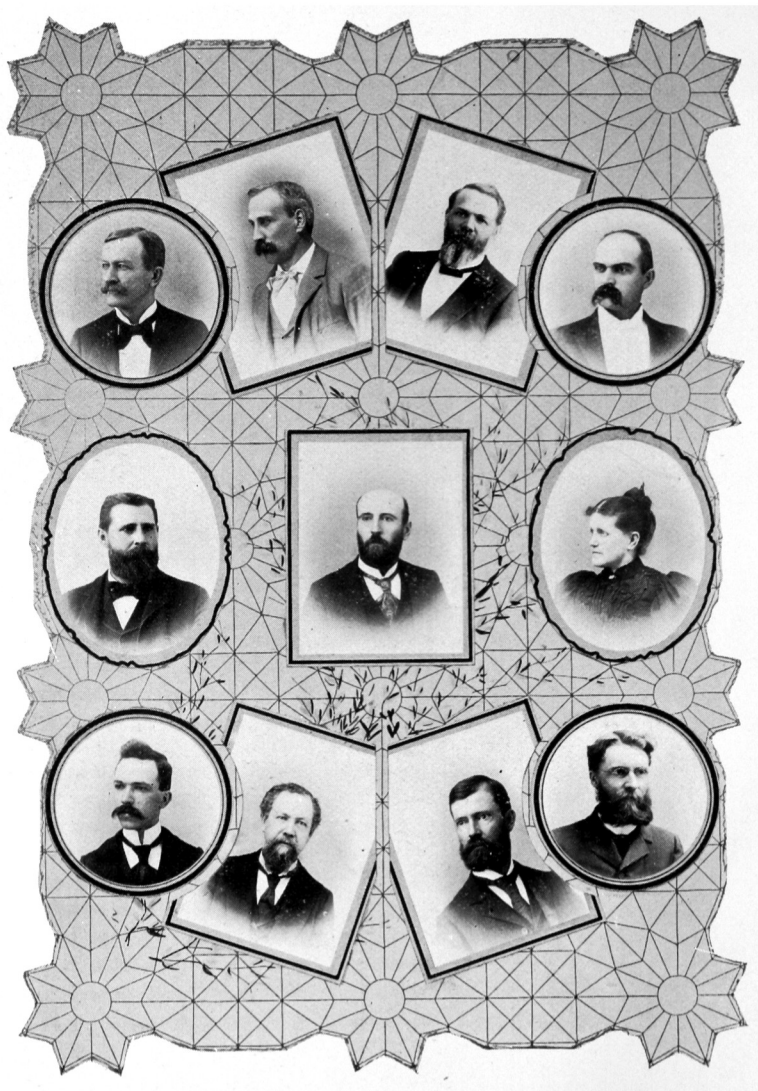
In connection with the College is a Military Department, for which the Government furnishes arms and an officer of the Regular Army gives instruction. The companies are officered by students, and military drill is required of the gentlemen during the first and second years of the course.



Rev. J. Fairchild,



Nellie S. Kedzie





The College possesses a museum and a library. The former serves to aid in zoölogical and geological studies. The latter consists of over 15,200 bound volumes, which have been chosen mainly to supplement class instruction. Leading journals are subscribed for by the College, and newspapers of the State are received in exchange for publications of the College.

Though not a part of the course of study, the Literary Societies which have been organized by the students are a very important feature of College life. Four such societies have been chartered by the State, and are maintained by their members. The Webster and Hamilton Societies meet Saturday evening, and admit to membership gentlemen only. The Alpha Beta and Ionian Societies meet Friday afternoons, the former admitting to membership both ladies and gentlemen; the latter, ladies only. The benefit derived from these societies cannot be obtained from the course of study, and is of almost inestimable value to the student.

The following is the present corps of instructors employed at the College:—

FACULTY.

- GEORGE T. FAIRCHILD, LL. D., President,
Professor of Logic and Philosophy.
GEORGE H. FAIRYER, M. Sc.,
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
EDWIN A. POPENOE, A. M.,
Professor of Entomology and Zoölogy.
DAVID E. LANTZ, M. Sc.,
Professor of Mathematics.
JOHN D. WALTERS, M. Sc.,
Professor of Industrial Art and Designing.
IRA D. GRAHAM, A. M.,
Secretary, Instructor in Book-keeping.
OSCAR E. OLIN,
Professor of English Language and Literature.
MRS. NELLIE S. KEDZIE, M. Sc.,
Professor of Household Economy and Literature.

MRS. ELIDA E. WINCHIP,
Superintendent of Sewing.

OZNI P. HOOD, B. Sc.,
Professor of Mechanics and Engineering,
Superintendent of Workshops.

ALEXANDER B. BROWN, A. B.,
Professor of Music.

JOHN S. C. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Printing.

FRANCIS H. WHITE, A. M.,
Professor of History and Political Science.

CHARLES C. GEORGESON, M. Sc.,
Professor of Agriculture,
Superintendent of Farm.

NELSON S. MAYO, M. Sc.,
Professor of Physiology and Veterinary Science.

JULIUS T. WILLARD, M. Sc.
Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

ALBERT S. HITCHCOCK, M. Sc.
Professor of Botany.

SILAS C. MASON, M. Sc.,
Professor of Horticulture,
Superintendent of Orchards and Gardens.

MISS JOSEPHINE C. HARPER,
Instructor in mathematics.

MISS ALICE RUPP,
Instructor in English.

HOWARD M. JONES, A. B.,
Rhetorical Instructor.

HARRY G. CAVERNAUGH, Captain 13th U. S. Infantry,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

THOMAS E. WILL, A. M.,
Professor of Political Economy.

MISS JULIA R. PEARCE, B. Sc.,
Librarian.

INDEX.

Alma Mater, Our	135
Class History.....	5
Class Roll, and Theses.....	124
Class Song.....	132
Class Day Program.....	131
Commencement Week Program	134
PORTRAITS, CLASS—	
Abell, E. J.	122
Adams, C. D.	12
Barnett, R. J.	16
Conrad, B. W.	66
Corbett, Florence.....	96
Creager, S. H.	36
Crump, Elsie E.	74
Davies, D. T.	108
Dawley, F. A.	98
Day, Daisy.....	102
Day, Flora.....	56
Dean, G. A.	60
Dial, Lillie C.	84
Ellis, Lucy	88
Emrick, V.	50
Forsyth, George.	116
Freeman, E. H.	76
Fryhofer, Florence E.	42
Fryhofer, G. W.	48
Halstead, O. H.	52
Harman, Hortensia.....	78
Harman, J. B.	112
Holsinger, C. V.	90
Johnson, C. A.	68
Johnson, J. J.	70
Jolly, F. R.	92
Joss, W. I.	100
Kennett, Maud E.	94
Limbocker, M. A.	28
McDowell, S. A.	40
McKeen, Laura.....	22

Morse, T. W.....	10
Otten, O. A.....	32
Painter, W. A.....	58
Pape, C. W.....	24
Patten, Ethel.....	44
Patten, J. V.	106
Phipps, W. H.....	14
Quintard, Alice.....	118
Rader, F. E.....	46
Rader, R. W.....	26
Rice, Ada.....	72
Royer, B. F. S.....	120
Selby, Mabel.....	70
Selby, C. B.....	34
Smith, E. P.....	86
Smith, F. J.....	82
Smith, Marietta.....	62
Smith, Kitty.....	54
Steuart, W. H.....	104
Stump, Cora I.....	114
Thompson, Dora.....	30
Trembly, E. C.....	18
Wheeler, G. C.....	80
Willard, Mary.....	64
Wilson, Olive.....	38
Yenawine, Ora.....	110
Portraits, Faculty.....	140, 141, 142, 143
Valedictory.....	127



